The New-York Times.

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RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

FATAL COLLISION ON THE SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD.

SIX PERSONS KILLED, THREE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED, AND A LARGE NUMBER BRUISED AND HURT—HOW THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED—STORIES OF EYE-WITNESSES.

At 2:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon a collision occurred between two passenger trains on the Southern Railroad of Long Island, by which six persons were instantly killed and three seriously wounded. Of the six killed three were employes of the railroad company. A large number were slightly wounded, but, owing to the fact that telegraph communication was interrupted until a late hour last night, many of the names of those who received injuries could not be ascertained. The news of the accident did not reach Williamsburg so as to become generally known among the people until a late hour. When it did the excitement was intense. Large crowds collected round the depot of the South-side Road, and also at the depot of the Long Island Railroad. At both places the wildest rumors existed. Early in the evening it was stated that seventy-five persons were killed and over one hundred wounded, and some color was given to this by reason of the fact that it was known that about 700 persons left Williamsburg on one of the trains to which the accident happened. Later accounts, however, showed that these rumors were exaggerated, and placed the killed and wounded at the numbers given above.

THE COLLISION.

That the collision and consequent loss of life was owing to gross carelessness on the part of the company's servants is known, but to the conductor of which train the accident was directly attributable will not be ascertained until an investigation shall have been made. The trains that came into collision were the 12:30 P. M. train of Williamsburg and the 1:58 P. M. train from Rockaway Beach. A few hundred yards from the depot at Far Rockaway there is a considerable curve in the road, and but one track. The track on either side for the length of the curve is thickly wooded, so that trains approaching from opposite directions are not visible to each other, and if they were going at any speed a collision would be inevitable. It was at this curve the accident occurred. The down train from Williamsburg consisted, besides the engine and tender, of seven cars. The train contained about 700 excursionists, principally women and children, on their way to Far Rockaway and Rockaway Beach. The up-train was made up of the engine, tender, and four cars. In this train there were comparatively few persons. The train from Williamsburg was going at the rate of about fourteen miles an hour, and being within a few hundred yards of the depot, was preparing to slow up. The train from Rockaway Beach had just left the depot, and was not going at more than five or six miles an hour. When the trains became visible to the respective engineers it was too late to avoid a collision. It is said by the employes of the company that the engineers whistled "down brakes," but this statement cannot be verified until an investigation is had. It is certain that the trains dashed into each other with great force. Both locomotives were badly wrecked, and the smoking car of the down train, which followed immediately behind the tender was smashed to pieces. The smoking car broke the force of the shock, and only the forward truck of the passenger-car immediately following it was thrown off the track. The baggage car of the up train following next to the tender was badly smashed, and its occupants, Henry Holdridge, the conductor of the train, and Mr. H. C. Poppenhuesen, the President of the road, were severely injured. The engineers of both trains saved themselves by jumping off.

A terrible scene of confusion ensued after the collision. All the cars were shaken violently, and hundreds of people were more or less bruised. The passengers, men, women, and children, overcome by terror, screamed and rushed frantically for the doors and windows. Large numbers were cut and bruised in attempting to escape from the wrecked trains. Women fainted and men rushed frantically round looking for wives or children from whom they had become separated in the confusion attending the collision. When the excitement had somewhat subsided the villagers from Rockaway and those among the colder of the passengers set to work to extricate the dead and wounded from the wreck. Jesse Hebbard, the conductor of the down train, was found lying under the ruins of the smoking-car, dead and terribly mangled. Near lay John Finn, the fireman, also dead and dreadfully crushed. A brakeman, whose name has not been ascertained, was killed at his post, while responding, it is said, to the warning whistle of "down brakes."

A real estate broker, named Pfeifer, who was seated in the smoking-car, was instantly killed, as were Mr. B. Thurmer and Philip Hartman, both of Williamsburg. These gentlemen were seated with their wives in the forward part of the car, immediately following the smoking car. The wounded and dead were conveyed to Rockaway village, and the former taken charge of by the Coroner of Queens County. Every attention was paid to the wounded by the hotel-keepers and private residents of the village. Most of the passengers on the down train were taken back to Williamsburg by the Long Island Railroad. A good many were carried to New-York by the steamers plying to Rockaway Beach. The boats ran for that purpose until 2 o'clock this morning. It is generally believed that the down train had the right of way, and that it was the duty of the conductor of the train from Rockaway Beach to switch off at Rockaway village until the down train passed. This is the usual custom, but as the down train was somewhat behind time, Conductor Holdridge may have been instructed otherwise. A few minutes later the up train would have passed off the single track and reached the main branch road, which has two tracks. It was probably to save a few minutes that the up train was started from Rockaway Village that it might reach the double track before the arrival of the down train. A change of time-table went into effect yesterday on the South-side Road, but the officials claim that the running time of the trains which came into collision had not been changed. A wrecking train with a large force of men left the Williamsburg depot, under the direction of Superintendent Barton, at 3 o'clock, and by this morning the road will be clear and ready for the resumption of traffic.

The conductor of the up-train was an old employe of the road, but Holdridge, who had charge of the up-train came recently into the employ of the company.

A WRECKING CAR SENT TO THE SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT.

At 3:30 P. M., which was as soon as possible after the news of the collision reached Williamsburg, a wrecking train of three cars was sent to the scene of the accident under charge of Superintendent J. D. Barton. It proceeded immediately to the spot and began the work of clearing the track, which was pushed with such rapidity that a train from Rockaway reached the South Eighth Street Depot at about 6 o'clock.

At the depot at South Eighth street a crowd of excited and frightened persons gathered as soon as the news spread from the reports of the passengers who reached the City, and remained until after midnight, asking vainly for information which was not to be had. The telegraph operator and one or two subordinate officials of the road professed ignorance of everything but the barest details of the occurrence, and could not tell any inquirer whether his or her friend was among the killed and injured. Inquiry was made at the depot whether news could be obtained by telegraphing to the Superintendent, and the reply was made that it would be useless, as it would be against the interest of the road to give details. A dispatch was, however, sent to Mr. Barton, the Superintendent, and the following reply was received:

VALLEY STREAM, L. I., July 5, 1875.—Six killed and eight or ten slightly wounded. Two cars telescoped, two engines broken. That is as far as we know at present. I have only been here a short time. If any further particulars, will let you know.

J. D. BARTON.

The names of the three passengers, who, with the train hands mentioned above, constitute the six killed as reported by Mr. Barton, are B. Thurmer, N. Hartman, and —— Pfeifer.

Mr. Pfeifer is said to be a notary public and dealer in real estate, but his full name and address could not be obtained last night.

STORY OF AN EYE WITNESS.

A passenger who was on the eastward-bound train at the time of the accident informed a TIMES reporter that the shock at the moment of collision was so severe as to throw the passengers in the rear cars from their seats. At the front of the train the scene was a terrible one. The two engines were piled upon one another, that of the down train being underneath the latter, was a total wreck, the iron and brass work being mangled and twisted into every possible shape. Meantime the smoking-car had been literally smashed to pieces, the centre and sides bulging out, and the top being crushed in by the tender. The dead and wounded lay under the ruins of the smoking car, from which they were extricated by the railway officials and passengers. Six dead bodies, including those of the conductor, fireman, and brakemen, were rescued from the wreck and laid on the grass by the side of the track. The three passengers who were killed were N. Hartman, cigar dealer, of No. 44½ Broadway, Williamsburg, B. Thurmer, jeweller, of the same street, and Mr. Pfeifer, notary public, of Williamsburg. From twelve to fifteen passengers were injured, two of them seriously. The names of the latter were unknown. At the time of the collision the down train was approaching Rockaway station at a speed of twelve miles an hour, while the up train had just left the station. The two trains met on the curve this side of Rockaway, at a point where the view of the track, in both directions, was limited. The accident rendered the track impassable for several hours, and those of the passengers on both trains who were unhurt left the cars and walked back to Rockaway. A number of them were brought back to Williamsburg by the Rockaway boat, the others being carried back to the city by the next western bound train. The wounded were cared for by a doctor from Rockaway, aided by several residents of the vicinity. Great excitement prevailed in the vicinity of the disaster, the collision being universally considered the result of criminal negligence on the part of the railroad employes in starting the westward bound train before the arrival of the one from the City.

MR. B. THURMER ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

Mr. B. Thurmer, one of the passengers who was killed, was a jeweler, doing business at No. 102 Broadway. He was standing on the platform of one of the carriages at the time of the accident and was killed almost instantly. His wife was on the train with him, but escaped unhurt, being seated in the interior of the carriage. Mr. Thurmer had been married only about five weeks.

MRS. HARTMAN'S STATEMENT.

A TIMES reporter received the following statement from Mrs. Hartman yesterday evening at her residence in Second street, Williamsburg: I went with my husband on the 12:30 P. M. train for Rockaway to enjoy a few hours' recreation on the beach; I was seated in the fourth carriage from the engine, my husband being on the rear platform smoking with another gentleman, when the collision occurred; we were within a short distance of the depot at Rockaway at the time; we felt a sudden shock in the car, but were not injured; presently the cry was raised that several persons were killed, and then the wildest terror and confusion spread among the passengers. Men, women, and children rushed to the doors and windows of the carriage and jumped out. I had none of my children with me, but mothers who were accompanied by their children seized them and cast them out of the carriages through the windows, and then went out after them in the wildest confusion. In a short time the carriages were cleared, and then it was ascertained that the engine and two first carriages were entirely wrecked, and that nearly all the passengers who had been standing on the platforms at the time of the accident were either killed or badly injured. When I saw my husband in a dying condition, after being crushed between the fourth and fifth carriages, I became insensible and was taken to one of the hotels, where I remained for a couple of hours. I returned home by the Long Island Railroad, and reached Hunter's Point about 9 o'clock. The Coroner viewed the bodies of the persons killed soon after the accident.

STATEMENT OF A PARTY OF FRIENDS.

From some passengers who arrived at midnight by a detached portion of the nightly milk train, some further particulars were obtained. They were a party of friends, and sat together in the smoking-car, which, being also the baggage-car, was next to the tender. They say that a few moments before the collision they heard the conductor call out to the engineer, "We are five minutes behind time; drive her ahead." Shortly afterward one of the party looked out of the window, and exclaimed, "Good God! boys, there's a train coming. Jump for your lives." Immediately the crash came, and the car they sat in was broken to pieces, and in some manner which they did not themselves understand, they were thrown into the ditch at the side of the road. One of them was slightly scalded in the face by steam from the engine, but otherwise all in the party escaped uninjured. They say the car they were in was telescoped with the car behind it, and that the tender was thrown upon the top of the smoking car, and rested on its wreck after the train was stopped.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

Fortunately, there were but few passengers on the train coming up. Mr. H. C. Poppenhuesen, President of the road, and Augustus Holdridge, conductor of the train, were in the baggage car of the up train. The car was badly smashed, and Mr. Poppenhuesen seriously injured about the head. The conductor had all the fingers of the right hand cut off, and received other injuries. Two or three passengers were also seriously injured. Mr. Poppenhuesen is a member of the India-rubber Company of Poppenhuesen & König, Nos. 9, 11, and 13 Mercer street.

There were six persons killed—the conductor, fireman, and brakeman of the down train for Rockaway, and a jeweler doing business in Broadway, Williamsburg, named Thurmer. His wife, who was sitting beside him, was seriously injured. They had only been married about two months. The conductor was Jesse Hebbard, and the fireman's name was Flynn. The latter leaves a large family.

A wrecking train was sent down to the scene of the disaster immediately after the accident, for the purpose of clearing away the débris. Crowds of persons flocked to the depot as the news spread through the city. Inquiries were made by several persons for the names of the victims, and much relief was experienced when they ascertained that their friends were not among those who were reported as dead or maimed.

THE DEATH OF MR. HARTMAN,

Mr. Hartman, who was also killed, was a member of the firm of Messrs. Hartman & Son, cigar dealers, No. 44½ Broadway. He had left the carriage where his wife was sitting only a few minutes before the accident to have a smoke on the rear platform. Both his legs were severed by being crushed between the carriages.

Mr. Frederick Allison, son-in-law of Mr. Crowell of the Phœnix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, accompanied by his little daughter, four years old, was in the same carriage with Mr. Hartman when the collision took place. The child was thrown out of her seat, but sustained no injury, and Mr. Allison also escaped unhurt. Mr. Charles Schweder, a baker, residing at No. 32 Broadway, was a passenger by the train with his wife and two children, all of whom escaped without any injury. Several other families residing in Williamsburg were on the train and escaped without sustaining any injuries.

SCENES AT THE DEPOTS.

At the depot of the South Side Railroad, in Williamsburg, the excitement over the disaster was very great. Although the day was a holiday, and the railroad authorities had used every exertion to keep the matter a secret, a large crowd had gathered, and by 10 o'clock, when the train from Rockaway arrived, the number in attendance at the depot was several hundred. The conduct of the railroad people in endeavoring to hush the matter up was severely censured, and the company blamed for their niggardly policy in operating the road. It is stated on good authority that when the present managers went into office, they discharged all the old conductors, and hired brakemen to fill their places, at the beggarly wages of $40 a month. Ignorant and inexperienced men have been frequently placed in posts of great responsibility merely because the "economical" officials were unwilling to pay a fair rate of compensation for good service. The present disaster was compared with that of 1873, in which a similar tragedy occurred at Bushwick, Long Island, and in which the same spectacle was presented of two heavily-laden passenger trains colliding while running at a high rate of speed. As in the present case, the officers of the road were utterly without excuse, nor did they even pretend to offer any. At 4 o'clock the train, containing the wounded and several of the survivors arrived, among them Mrs. Hartman, the wife of one of the slaughtered passengers. The last train from the scene of the disaster arrived at 12 o'clock, but no new facts of importance were ascertained.

When the news reached Rockaway the guests at the hotels and the residents of the neighborhood for miles around gathered at the depot at that place and anxiously awaited for the particulars of the accident. Many persons in the excited crowd had but a few moments before waved adieus to friends bound for Williamsburg, and they were filled with apprehension regarding their safety.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 6—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest over the South Atlantic States and Lake Superior, and lower from Indian Territory to Missouri. Cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with rain areas, has prevailed from the Ohio Valley to the lakes, Iowa, and Kansas. Occasional rains have fallen on the Gulf Coast in the South Atlantic States and on the New-England Coast. Warm, clear, or partly cloudy weather has continued in the Gulf States and thence to Southern Missouri. The rivers have continued rising at Keokuk, Memphis, Vicksburg, Leavenworth, and Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

In the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary or higher barometer, southerly or easterly winds, continued warm, partly cloudy weather, and occasional coast rains.

In Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary or rising barometer, South or East winds, slightly cooler, partly cloudy weather and occasional rains.

For the lake region, higher, followed by falling, barometer, easterly to southerly winds, cool, partly cloudy weather, and occasional light rains.

For the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Missouri Valleys, rising, followed by falling, barometer, winds veering to east or south, and slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather.

In the Middle and Eastern States, higher barometer, southerly or easterly winds, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains in the latter and interior of the former, with lower temperature, except over the southern portion of the former.

The Lower Ohio River, the Lower Missouri, and the Central Mississippi will rise slightly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	71°	72°	3:30 P. M.	74°	90°
6 A. M.	69°	72°	6 P. M.	72°	82°
9 A. M.	72°	76°	9 P. M.	68°	79°
12 M.	74°	84°	12 P. M.	68°	77°

Average temperature yesterday.....79°
Average temperature for corresponding week last year.....70½°

LIFE AT SARATOGA.

ROUTINE PROGRAMME OF FASHION.

BANDS OF MUSIC AT THE HOTELS—HOW THE TIME BEFORE DINNER IS WORRIED AWAY—DINING-ROOM LUXURIES AND THE DRIVES WHICH FOLLOW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Sunday, July 4, 1875.

One of those details of arrangements which give to Saratoga its most holiday-like appearance will be found in the bands playing at the various hotels. When we are in New-York, we bankers, brokers, lawyers, journalists—what you will—if we come home early of an afternoon and go with our wives, sweethearts, sisters, to the Central Park to hear the band play, we quite break the monotony of our lives, and the occasion gives us those delightful sensations of liberty, of freedom from toil, which form the very soul and secret ecstasy of the holiday. To those, therefore, who work, to the men who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, and to the women who give themselves the labors and the anxieties of genuine housekeeping, Saratoga is an eternal holiday. One has nothing to do, and the band is always playing, and the Central Park is about and around us. In the delightful flower-laden lawns and slopes of the Clarendon, in the wooded recesses of the Deer Park, in the beautifully arranged quadrangles of the Grand Union and the United States, one has all the elements of the Central Park *in petto*. There is the same massing of green foliage against the pure serenity of the blue sky, the same gilding by the sunlight of the stalwart brown trunks, the same effects of flowers, of shaded walks, of fountains, but all in miniature and all surrounded by the romantic piazzas and balustrades and verandas of the hotels. The effect on a young mind is prodigious. When one has arrived overnight, has drunk the waters, breakfasted, glanced over the arrivals in the books of the hotel in which one lodges, the next thing is to hear the band play at one of the great hotels, and nine times out of ten one goes to the Grand Union. Sometimes the band stations itself in the parlor, but oftener on the inner piazza, overlooking the beautiful grounds. If the former, the audience is composed, for the most part, of ladies, and of ladies' men, that is, of males who are so far subjugated and overcome by female charms as to be willing to give up their own ideas and habits. The men love to listen to the music when the musicians are on the piazza, which enables them to indulge in that never-ending companion of male lips, the cigar. And those who are still devotees to the practice abominated by Mrs. Trollope are enabled to enjoy the waltzes of Strauss without rising every two minutes and making for the door with a face in which embarrassment and the outlines of a huge chew struggle for the mastery. While the band plays the ladies make their innings and endeavor to complete the impression which they may have made yesternight on the other piazza or in the dance-room. The presence of Charles Augustus or of Henri or Rodolf having been acknowledged by a sweet smile, a friendly movement of the hand indicates the fact that there is, by the merest chance, an unoccupied chair in the immediate neighborhood of the young lady. The gentleman, who, being by himself, feels a little out of countenance, and grateful therefore for the encouragement, is, however, a little dubious on account of his cigar, which he holds hesitatingly in his hand as he advances. He makes a little motion as if to throw it away. "Oh, pray don't think of it," the young lady shrieks instanter; "I adore the smell of them in the open air, when they are good; and you, I am sure, have too good a taste to smoke any but the best." The young man takes his seat beside that female spider, so tickled and flattered that the air seems full of happiness; the music seems overwhelming, and the young lady herself an angel of Paradise. And the future mother-in-law, hovering near, smiles in approbation at her daughter, and grins horribly a ghastly look of friendship at the victim.

THE HOURS BEFORE DINNER.

While the band plays, we who have come for pleasure and for nothing else, we who are either irreclaimable bachelors or hardened married men, hopeless spinsters or fashionable married women, instead of enjoying the present, are bound to pass the time in considering what we shall do next. It is now 11 of the clock, and we shall not dine until 3 o'clock of the afternoon. What shall we do before dinner, and how shall we slay the monster Time? We are at a loss what to do, and will consult our friends. Shall we invite our souls and loaf *à la* Walt Whitman, or shall we cast off the sloth of the *dolce far niente*, and make an excursion to somewhere? Old hands generally do nothing. They come to enjoy themselves, and they expect happiness to come to them; if the jade does not, they will certainly never race after her. But the young people—the inexperienced ones—are all in a ferment. Instead of resting, they want to be up and doing. They take their holidays in an aggressive spirit, and their nerves are crispy and irritated by inaction. They cry out, "Let us go to the Geyser Spring; let us drive to Ballston Spa; let us go to the Indian encampment; let us hire a carriage and go to the Sulphur Springs; let us visit the lake; let us go and fish in Lake Lonely; let us do something, anyhow." And when the music ceases, off they start, and I dare say they see Pleasure a few yards from them; but, alas, like the enchanted islands of the Hesperides, she keeps ever the same distance ahead, no matter how far or how fast we go.

After the pleasant hour of dinner comes an hour's lounging on the piazza, and then if we desire to acquit ourselves of our obligations to society, we go driving; for the time has now come when everybody drives that is anybody. And now comes the moment of triumph for the men who have fine horses and who dare to drive them. Mr. Neilson has a splendid tandem, and drives with all the ease and finish that one might expect from one of the four-in-handers of the Jockey Club. Charles E. Leland has spanking trotters, and is never seen to such advantage as when he is driving his bay team. They have a record of 2:35, and have taken the premium annually at Albany for ever so many years. Mr. Hamilton does his duty by driving regularly in a handsome barouche. Mrs. R. Van Wyck's handsome park phaeton and fine team are also constant to Union avenue. Mr. Gupny drives a team of beautiful blacks to a stylish park phaeton. Mr. Franche's phaeton is drawn by two handsome bays. Mr. Kennedy drives out regularly in a splendid clarence. Dr. Quackenbos' turnout is a stylish barouche with two fine grays. Mr. James Brown, the banker, has a barouche; Mr. Lounsbury also has a barouche drawn by a bay and gray—a fine match in spite of the colors; and the same thing is true of Mr. Lathrop's team, a black and a gray. Mr. P. V. Fort drives two bays. Those who have not teams of their own rely upon the Saratoga livery stables with perfect confidence, for there are here many teams and carriages equal to those of private owners. Some people drive up and down Union avenue, others go regularly to the lake, dismount at Moon's, take an ice or a sherry cobbler, and then return home. Others, and they are the most sensible ones, take more sequestered paths, and get into wildernesses of pretty lanes and cross roads. The prettiest drive of all is that by North Broadway to Glen Mitchell, but there is a terrible hill which is very hard upon horses. The road, however, is most excellent.

GAR.

THE AMERICANS IN IRELAND.

A PLEASANT TRIP THROUGH WICKLOW SCENERY—A BANQUET AT POWERSCOURT FALLS—SPEECHES—PRESENTATIONS BY THE AMERICANS TO ALDERMAN MANNING AND MAJOR LEECH—THE INVITATION TO BELFAST.

DUBLIN, July 5.—The closing festivities here in honor of the gentlemen of the American Team took place to-day. This morning the party made an excursion through Wicklow. They were accompanied by Alderman Manning, Major Leech, members of the Lord Mayor's family, and other leading citizens of Dublin. After viewing with delight the beautiful scenery on the road, which led through the finest parts of Wicklow, and visiting the galleries of painting and sculpture at the residence of the Earl of Powerscourt, the party made a halt at Dargie, near the well-known Powerscourt Waterfall. There a sumptuous banquet was given in a large tent erected for the occasion.

Alderman Manning presided, and on proposing the toast to "Our American Visitors" said he was delighted to welcome them at this beautiful spot amid the scenery of Wicklow. "The falls," he continued, "we have to show our visitors are not on the scale of Niagara, but the warmth of our greeting we hope will make amends for any deficiency in the volume of water." In offering the toast he coupled with it the name of Gen. Dakin, whose record was so honorably connected with the success of the American Team.

The toast was drunk with cheers, and the band played the "Star-spangled Banner."

Gen. Dakin, in response, said he appreciated the kindly spirit which prompted the association of his name with the toast. But to Col. Gildersleeve he must look to do the principal answering for the American Team. In voting for a captain of the team he felt he was voting for the right man in Col. Gildersleeve, and events proved it before they came to Ireland. Referring to their reception here, Gen. Dakin said he once thought he knew the meaning of the word welcome, but he had found out its true meaning only on visiting the Green Isle. He had to thank the Irish people for the warmth of the welcome they had everywhere extended to his companions and himself. He concluded by wishing the Irish Team victory everywhere, except over Americans.

Col. Gildersleeve, being loudly called for, said the American Team would ever remember their visit to Ireland with pride and delight. "For the happiness afforded us," he added, "we have been mainly indebted to Alderman Manning. It is my pleasure now to present to that gentleman, in the name of the American team, a flask made of the same silver as the American cup."

This called forth great cheering, the Alderman and nearly all present being taken by surprise. As the flask was presented three cheers and a tiger were given by all the Americans. A similar flask was presented to Major Leech, and there was another scene of enthusiastic good feeling.

Both gentlemen returned the warmest thanks and declared the only drawback to the occasion was sadness at the prospect of the departure of their American friends.

When the dinner was ended the whole party were driven to Dalkey, where they spent the remainder of the evening at the residence of Alderman Manning.

A civic banquet was given at the Gresham Hotel to-night by the Corporation of Dublin to the visiting Lord Mayors. None of the American visitors were present, but among the toasts was one, "The City of New-York," to which Alderman Cole responded.

Col. Gildersleeve to-day received an official letter from Belfast informing him that the Mayor and promiuent citizens would meet the American visitors at the Ulster Railway terminus to-morrow evening and conduct them in carriages to the Imperial Hotel; that arrangements had been made for a promenade concert and fire-works at the Botanic Gardens the same evening in honor of the American Team, and for the next morning a trip down Belfast Lough is promised. On Wednesday afternoon the American Team will compete at Clandeborke in a match with short rifles, each man firing fifteen shots at a range of 1,000 yards. The prize is a silver cup, presented by the Mayor and citizens of Belfast. The day will conclude with a banquet in the Town Hall, at which Major Leech and the Irish Team will be present. An excursion will be made to the Giant's Causeway on Thursday, and the party will return in time for a special performance in the evening at the Royal Theatre. On Friday the Americans will be taken to places of interest in and around the city, and on the evening of that day will take their departure for Glasgow.

THE FOURTH IN ENGLAND.

DEAN STANLEY ON THE AMERICAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, July 5.—Dean Stanley, in the course of his sermon at Westminster Abbey yesterday, alluded to the American Declaration of Independence. He contrasted the animosity displayed in former days on the occasion of its anniversary with the spirit of conciliation which at present prevailed. Now every American was proud of his English ancestry, and every Englishman was proud of Washington.

THE BANQUET AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE—SPEECHES BY ENGLISHMEN AND AMERICANS—THE FIRE-WORKS.

LONDON, July 5.—The festival given by the Americans at the Crystal Palace this evening to celebrate the ninety-ninth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, was one of great magnificence. The marble hall and banqueting room, beautifully decorated, were crowded with a brilliant assemblage of English and American ladies and gentlemen, and thousands of people visited the Palace during the day and evening. A concert was given in the afternoon. The selections performed were appropriate to the day celebrated, and were received with much applause.

The dinner followed. When the cloth was removed Minister Schenck, the chairman, proposed the healths of the President of the United States and the Queen of England, which were received with cheers.

Mr. Freeman H. Morse responded to the toast, "The day we celebrate."

"Home, Sweet Home," was then sung with overwhelming effect.

The toast, "Great Britain and America—mother and daughter," was given. Mr. McCullogh Torrens, member of Parliament for Finsbury, spoke in response, declaring that the desire of all Englishmen now was to have firm friendship with America. Mr. Lucius Fairchild replied to the toast "Concord at home and abroad," and Col. Forney to "The success of the United States Centennial." The latter said the American citizen was the outcome of the mill whereof many nations formed the grist, yet in spite of this various foreign admixture the American was almost wholly influenced by English habits, laws, and literature. With toasts, speeches, and music the proceedings were protracted until the signal was given for the opening of the fireworks, when the company broke up and went out upon the terrace.

The pyrotechnical display was fully equal to the reputation of the Crystal Palace, and the large set pieces representing the centennial of America called forth shouts of admiration from the spectators.

MORE OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE CELEBRATION.

LONDON, July 6—5:30 A. M.—At the banquet in the Crystal Palace last night Mr. Schenck, on proposing the health of President Grant, dwelt on the pride and attachment Americans had for their country. They were loyal because the Constitution and Goverament are of their own choice, and they were loyal to the Executive for the same reason. He alluded to the wonderful material progress of the United States. Both England and America had derived benefit from the Declaration of Independence. Friendly feelings are now the rule between the people of the two countries.

Mr. Torrens, in the course of his remarks, referred to the late civil war. He said he knew the Queen had never turned against America in her day of trouble.

SPAIN.

BOMBARDMENT OF CANTA VIEJA—WITHDRAWAL OF THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, July 5.—Gen. Jovellar has thrown 400 shells into Canta Vieja. He is expecting reinforcements of heavy artillery. The Carlists are unwilling to risk a second engagement, and Gen. Dorregaray, with the main body, has withdrawn in the direction of Gambel.

CARLIST CLAIMS OF IMPORTANT SUCCESSES—ALFONSIST VICTORIES DENIED.

LONDON, July 5.—The Carlist committee has received the following dispatches, dated Tolosa, July 3:

Our artillery has repulsed 8,000 Alfonsists between Lerin and Allo, in Navarre. A column of the enemy, 14,000 strong, with supplies, advancing to the relief of Vittoria, has been defeated beyond La Puebla. Don Carlos has taken chief command of the Northern Army. A general advance has been decided upon. Don Carlos has been proclaimed Lord of Biscay. The report of Dorregaray's defeat, sent out from Madrid, is false. Several Alfonsists officers have lately joined our forces. The important city and fortress of Molino del Rey, nine miles from Barcelona, has surrendered to the Carlists with garrison, cannon, and munitions of war. Seven superior officers were made prisoners by this capitulation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE REVIVALISTS GOING TO PARIS.

LONDON, July 5.—Messrs. Moody and Sankey announce that the present week will be their last in London. They go to Paris, where they will probably undertake to hold revival meetings.

FRANCE.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT TO VERSAILLES—A PROFESSIONAL DUELIST DEMANDING SATISFACTION FROM GAMBETTA—DUEL BETWEEN JOURNALISTS.

PARIS, July 5.—President MacMahon has finished his tour through the inundated district and returned to Versailles.

Le Pays publishes a letter from M. Granier de Cassagnac holding M. Gambetta responsible for insulting language in *La République Française*, and demanding satisfaction.

A duel was fought to-day in Belgium between two Parisian journalists, M. Rosati, of *Le Presse*, and M. Perivier, of *Le Figaro*. The latter was slightly wounded in the chest and arm.

THE PAPAL SEE.

APPOINTMENT OF SEVERAL BISHOPS IN VARIOUS PATTS OF THE WORLD.

ROME, July 5.—The Pope has appointed several Bishops, amoeg them Rev. Dr. Herrera, of Santiago de Cuba.

PERILOUS DESCENT OF A FEMALE AERONAUT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Prof. John Wise made his 453d balloon ascension to-day. John Wise, his grandson, and Miss Lizzie Ihling, the Professor's niece, also made ascensions. Miss Ihling was the first to ascend, and when she had reached about 5,000 feet in the air, two miles from the starting-place, the balloon burst, and was torn from the top to the valve. The gas came out in such quantities as to completely overpower Miss Ihling, and she fell into the bottom of the basket insensible. She lay there, and the balloon fell to the ground. The lady was badly injured, but not killed. When the balloon was first seen to burst, it spun around with fearful velocity, and the gas-bag fell over the side. The parachute arrangement attached to the balloon is what saved the lady from being dashed to pieces.

Young John Wise landed this evening, in safety, on the Blue Grass Road, between Holmesburg and Bustleton.

RACING AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 5.—The Fourth of July meeting of the Rochester Driving Park was largely attended. The weather was bad, however, and a drizzling rain fell all day. The track was very heavy. In the three-minute race Grey Eddy won the second, fourth, and sixth heats, Fred S. taking the first and third. The fifth heat was a dead one—Prince came in third and Lib fourth. Time—2:58, 2:50, 2:52, 2:50, 2:54½, 2:54.

In the 2:33 race Sunset, Prince, Albion Boy, and Tempest started, and the two last were heavily backed in the pools. They did not go through the mud well, however. Sunset took the race, winning the first, third, and fourth heats, Prince taking the second heat, Tempest third, and Albion Boy fourth. Time—2:46, 2:48, 2:47, 2:50. A large amount of money changed hands, both favorites being beaten.

A NEW COTTON FACTORY.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 5.—Ground was broken here to-day for the Atlanta Cotton Factory. An immense crowd were present. Alexander H. Stephens and other prominent citizens made short addresses.

MONMOUTH PARK.

AN EXCITING DAY'S SPORT.

THE FAVORITES DEFEATED IN TWO RACES—THE HOPEFUL STAKES WON BY PASTOR—THE TWO-MILE HEATS WON BY BIGFELLOW, AND THE MONMOUTH CUP BY AARON PENNINGTON.

In no instance was the programme for the celebration of the Fourth more fully or successfully carried out than at Monmouth Park. The various boats that left this City yesterday morning were taxed to their utmost capacity to carry the crowds who preferred that method of enjoying the national holiday. Even the boat that left at 7 o'clock in the morning had all the passengers she cared to take—sensible early risers who purposed refreshing themselves with a surf bath before going leisurely to the race-track. The Plymouth Rock on her 11 o'clock trip carried about 4,000 passengers, to accommodate whom at Sandy Hook two trains—one of eighteen and the other of fifteen cars—were necessary. Many of the coaches of the latter train had been improvised for the occasion out of common platform cars, on which unplaned plank seats had been nailed, and over them unsubstantial awnings erected. Notwithstanding the crowd, so perfect were the arrangements that no trouble and very little delay was experienced in safely reaching the grounds. An almost unprecedented exhibition of Jersey enterprise met the visitor on entering the gate. This was a number of vehicles, the drivers of which loudly offered to take all comers to the track—a distance of a hundred feet—for the low fare of ten cents per head. The New-Yorkers, however, were too smart to be caught by any such Jersey bait as that, and the enterprise went unrewarded.

By the time the first race began there must have been between thirty and forty thousand persons present, Long Branch and the surrounding country having contributed to the attendance very largely. The club-house balconies were filled with elegantly attired ladies and their escorts. The Grand Stand could not hold all who purchased tickets for it, and at least one-third of the ticket-holders were compelled to remain during the racing on the green in front. The green in the centre of the track swarmed with vehicles and spectators, the latter of whom formed picnic parties on the grass, and at each start rushed pell-mell to the fence with very pretty effect. Mr. Sartoris, President Grant's son-in-law, was one of the gathering. Among the other notabilities were ex-Collector Murphy, President of the Association, wife, and youngest daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Adams, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Paddock, (Maggie Mitchell,) Mr. and Mrs. Chanfrau, Hon. J. C. Carey, ex-Street Commissioner and Mrs. Van Nort, ex-Gov. and Mrs. Joel Parker, of New-Jersey; Judge Stanton, Police Commissioner Disbecker, Commodore Garrison and family, Admiral Scott, United States Navy, and family; Lieut. Scott, United States Army; Gen. Clinton B. Fisk and family, of St. Louis; Hon. J. F. Tracy, of Rhode Island; Hon. John Tucker, of Philadelphia; Hon. Heister Clymer, of Philadelphia; Gen. H. H. Brigham, of Pennsylvania; Gov. A. R. Shephard, of Washington; Gov. E. McCook, of Colorado; Judge R. S. Green, of Elizabeth; Hon. John McKeon and family; Dr. Peterson and family, of New-Orleans; Hon. J. B. Chaffee, of Colorado; Hon. R. M. Mackey and family, of Philadelphia; Hon. Wayne McVeigh and family, of Louisiana; Bishop Corrigan, of Newark; Hon. Felix O'Rourke and family; Hon. Lawrence Jerome; Dr. A. B. Crosby; ex-Gov. Bowie, of Maryland; Hon. Washington Bruce, Collector of the Port of Baltimore; Hon. George F. Peabody and family, of Philadelphia; Hon. F. W. Tobey, Judge C. A. Monel I. Gen. H. L. Burnett, Russell Sage, Hon. John Clayton and family, of Philadelphia; Hon. J. R. Lofland, Admiral Alden, Gen. J. F. Robinson, of Kentucky; Hon. W. H. Andrews, of Cincinnati; ex-Gov. William H. Yale, of Minnesota; Hon. Richard Schell, Hon. J. K. Ewing and family, of Germantown, Penn.; Col. Thomas Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Miss Nelly Montague, Mr. Rufus Wattles, the owner of Recluse Island, Lake George District Attorney Conover, of Monmouth County; John Kelly, Sheriff Hendrickson, of Monmouth County; Senator Little, of New-Jersey; Senator Perry, Col. Burnett, of Newark; Mr. John Conway, who established the Buckeye Race-course at Cincinnati; Judge Taft, of Cincinnati; Senator Paddock, of Nebraska; Mr. Frederick Roosevelt and family, Mr. F. Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Durand, Mr. John L. Hill, wife, and daughter, of Philadelphia; Mr. Theodore Moss and family, Mr. and Mrs. John Hoey, Mr. and Mrs. William Hoey, Miss Josie Hoey, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. Alexandre and wife, and numerous others.

One feature of Monmouth Park is the entire absence of the three-card-monte and sweat-board men that infest the approaches to Jerome Park. The nearest approach to them yesterday was a harmless wheel of fortune on the Plymouth Rock, at which the owner made a dollar commission once a minute on the trip down, and an independent pool-seller who catered to the comparatively impecunious. There were eleven starters for the two-year-old half-mile dash, and eleven false starts before they finally got off at 2:

grand stand, but to the evident disappointment of everybody, nobody was hurt.

The third race was for the Monmouth Cup, the race of the meeting, two and a half miles. Three only started. Ballankeel was the favorite at large odds. For two miles the race was exceedingly uninteresting to the general spectator, the favorite, Pennington and Wild Idle being strung out three lengths apart the entire distance; though the way Pennington made impatient jumps of at least ten feet clear every rod or so, and the manner in which Swim continually pulled his head from side to side caused the knowing ones to think that there was more in the race than appeared on the surface. On the last turn Swim gave Pennington his head. A great shout went up as he was seen to creep up nearer and nearer to the favorite. Men sprang to their feet and yelled wildly when he and Ballankeel in another moment were neck and neck. Pennington was now dealing altogether in those wonderful jumps of his, each one of which carried him a clear foot in front of his adversary. Ballankeel's astonished jockey made vigorous use of whip and spur, but to no purpose. Pennington won the race by a length and a quarter. The excitement was indescribable. Cheer after cheer rent the air, and when the great colt returned to the stand he was greeted with a perfect storm of hand-clapping and cheers. As he was led off to his stable, he was followed by a large procession of enthusiastic stable-boys, shouting at every step.

The amount of money invested in the Paris Mutual pools yesterday was $46,970. The following tickets were sold: First race—Lorillard, 1,282; Lewis, 303; McGrath, 218; Chamberlin, 14; field, 577; total, 2,513. Second race—Big Fellow, 1,465; Cariboo, 281; Kadi, 294; Donnybrook, 595; total, 2,635. After the first heat: Kadi, 177; Big Fellow, 454; Field, 341; total, 972. After the second heat: Big Fellow, 760; Kadi, 0. Third race, Ballaukeel, 1,272; Wild Idle, 499; Pennington, 743; total, 2,514. The first race paid $20 65. The second race paid $8 45, $10 15, and $5 60. The third race paid $15 90.

The Plymouth Rock took all the New-York excursionists home. She had also on board her passengers of her afternoon trip from this City. She was loaded almost to the water's edge, indeed, when ever she tipped the lead bit to one side or the other the water rushed over her gunwales, wetting the feet of those who were near. Every spar and brace and every projecting point of the boat was thickly occupied, and between decks so close was the packing that moving about was extremely difficult. The scene when the crowd was getting on board was very exciting. They rushed down the gangway upon the officers in a solid mass, finally, after a sharp struggle, sweeping them away, and preventing them from collecting hundreds of tickets. This was not done in a spirit of disorder, however, for the crowd was a sober, respectable, and good-natured one. The principal amusements on the way home were singing patriotic songs and firing off pistols. Notwithstanding that the boat was compelled to move slowly and with caution, her officers fully redeemed their promise of arriving home early. The first landing was made at Murray street, in ample time for the fire-works in the City Hall Park.

THE RACING.

THE HOPEFUL STAKES.

The opening event of the day was the Hopeful Stakes, for two-year olds, half a mile. This stake closed with twenty-eight nominations, and the following eleven sported silk when summoned, viz.: P. Lorillard's blk. f. Faithless, E. A. Clabaugh's ch. f. Helen, James Donahue's b. f. Mollie Carew, August Belmont's br. c. Freebooter, Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Pastor, John F. Chamberlin's b. f. Ione, James J. Bevins' ch. f., by imported Leamington, out of Bonnie Doon, John F. Purdy's ch. f. Paraphuie, H. P. McGrath's br. c. Dailgasian, John M. Harney's ch. f. Lillie Belle, and A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Lady Clipper. From the running of Faithless at Jerome Park it was generally thought that she had this race at her mercy, and consequently the betting was largely in favor of Mr. Lorillard's filly at the following figures:

Lorillard	$1,000	$280	$100
Belmont	150		
A. B. Lewis & Co.	90		
McGrath	65	150	60
Harney	65		
Field	105		
Total	$1,475	$490	$160

THE RACE.

They were started from the half-mile pole. They were not a very fractious lot for two-year olds, but nevertheless there was considerable difficulty in getting them into line. Ten ineffectual attempts were made, and finally the signal was given to a straggling start. Mollie Carew was in the lead, Pastor second, and Faithless in the rear of the lot. As they rushed round the lower turn the two leaders had a commanding lead, while Lady Clipper was third, Freebooter fourth, Lillie Belle fifth, and Dailgasian sixth. At the three-quarter pole Ione came up to the front lot, but Dailgasian rushed up and turned into the homestretch with the lead, the boy on Pastor taking a pull for the finish and dropping back. At the furlong pole Dailgasian was in the lead, and looked like a winner, with Lady Clipper second, and Freebooter third. From this point Pastor shot up toward the front, but in the meantime Lady Clipper had taken the first place from Dailgasian, and everybody expected to see her pass the judges first, but within fifty yards of the stand Pastor came with a grand rush and won the race by a length and a half in 51½ seconds. Lady Clipper was second and Freebooter third. Faithless, who ran very fast, came in fourth. The result was a general surprise, and the knowing ones felt very sore.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Hopeful Stakes, value $500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for two-year olds; the second to receive $100 and the third horse $50 out of the stakes. Half mile. Twenty-eight nominations. Value to winner, $1,750.

Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Pastor, by Narragansett, out of Pasta, by Revenue. Donahue..... 1
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Lady Clipper, by Hunter's Lexington, out of Carrie Crosby. Houston..... 2
August Belmont's br. c. Freebooter, by Kentucky, out of imp. Felucca, by Buccaneer. Evans..... 3
P. Lorillard's blk. f. Faithless, by imp. Leamington, out of Felicity, by Eclipse. Sparling..... 0
E. A. Clabaugh's ch. f. Helen, by Vauxhall, out of Mary Watson, by Doncrale. Fisher..... 0
Joseph Donahue's b. f. Mollie Carew, by Narragansett, out of Chipwon. Baldwin..... 0
John F. Chamberlin's b. f. Ione, by Pat Malloy, out of Kate Florence, by Leamington. Hughes..... 0
James J. Bevins' ch. f. by imported Leamington, out of Bonnie Doon, by Balrownie. Colston..... 0
John F. Purdy's ch. f. Parapluie, by Kentucky, out of Parachute. Sayers..... 0
H. P. McGrath's br. c. Dailgasian, by Harneystone, out of Lucy Fowler, by Albion. Hughes..... 0
John M. Harney's ch. f. Lillie Belle, by Pat Malloy, out of Alta Vela. Black..... 0

Time—0:51¼.

WINNERS OF THE HOPEFUL STAKES.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Subscribers.	Starters.	Time.
1871	Malta	Marion	18	6	0:52½
1872	Longfellow	Eclipse	28	9	0:51¼
1873	Beatrice	Kentucky	24	7	0:52
1874	Caroline	Kentucky	24	7	0:51
1875	Pastor	Narragansett	28	11	0:51¼

THE TWO-MILE HEATS.

The second event was the two-mile heats for all ages for a purse of $600, which had the following four starters, viz.: Robert Cathcart's b. g. Kadi, Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s ch. c. Bigfellow, Joseph Donahue's b. h. Cariboo, and John Coffee's gr. h. Donnybrook. It was expected to be a close race with these entries, and the betting on the result was very spirited. Bigfellow, however, was the prime favorite, as will be seen from the quotations:

Bigfellow	$2,000	$1,000	$1,000
Donnybrook	700	280	312
Kadi	350	265	200
Cariboo	200	220	200
Total	$3,250	$1,765	$1,712

THE RACE.

FIRST HEAT.—After two false attempts (in which Kadi ran half way round the track) they were sent on their journey, with Bigfellow slightly leading, Donnybrook second, and the other two together. As they went round the turn Swim took a pull on Bigfellow, and it was easy to see he intended to make a waiting heat. Kadi set to making the pace, which was moderate, and he was soon two lengths before Donnybrook, who was the same distance in advance of Bigfellow, and Cariboo fourth. In approaching the quarter-pole Kadi increased his lead, and when he passed that point he was showing the way five lengths before Donnybrook, who was the same distance in advance of Bigfellow, who was two lengths ahead of Cariboo. As they ran along the backstretch they got closer together, and passing the half-mile pole Kadi was half a length away from Donnybrook, who was two lengths before Bigfellow, he being two lengths in the van of Cariboo. As they ran on the lower turn they were spread out again, and at the finish of the first mile Kadi was four lengths ahead of Donnybrook, who was two lengths before Bigfellow, and the latter the same distance in advance of Cariboo. As they began the second mile the pace became much better. Donnybrook closed up to the tail of Kadi and forced the latter to extend himself. When they were well round the turn, however, Kadi got away once more, and passed the quarter pole three lengths ahead of Donnybrook, while Bigfellow moved up and lapped the latter a quarter. Cariboo also closed and followed up Bigfellow. Going along the backstretch the race was a very fine one and caused much enthusiasm. Bigfellow closed up to the head of Donnybrook, and Kadi was a length in front of them, while Cariboo was six lengths behind. In this manner they passed the half-mile pole. As they came round the lower turn Donnybrook began to give way and received the whip to keep him going. Bigfellow passed him and assumed the second place, and at the three-quarters he was as the saddle girth of Kadi. The race between the pair up the stretch was very exciting, but notwithstanding the efforts of Bobby Swim, who made free use of the whip, Bigfellow was unable to reach Kadi's head, and the latter won the heat by half a length in 3:46. Donnybrook was third, and Cariboo fourth. The backers of Bigfellow did not lose faith in him, and although the first pool showed Donnybrook the favorite, Bigfellow's friends soon rallied. The betting was exceedingly heavy at the following rates:

Bigfellow	$500	$500	$850
Kadi	500	500	525
Donnybrook	520	340	420
Cariboo	300	160	210
Total	$1,820	$1,470	$2,005

SECOND HEAT.—Bigfellow went off in the lead, Donnybrook second, Kadi third, and Cariboo fourth. As they went round the turn Donnybrook passed into the lead, and at the quarter-pole was a length in front of Bigfellow, who was the same distance before Cariboo, and Kadi in the rear. As they went along the backstretch Bigfellow was allowed his head, and by the time they reached the half-mile pole he was leading Donnybrook half a length, while at the tail of the latter was Cariboo, three lengths away from Kadi. Coming round the lower turn Bigfellow ran away from Donnybrook and opened a gap of five lengths, while Cariboo came up and challenged Donnybrook for the second place, Kadi remaining several lengths in the rear. In this manner they shot past the three-quarter pole, and coming up the homestretch Donnybrook shook off Cariboo. Finishing the first mile Bigfellow was four lengths in advance of Donnybrook, who was a length before Cariboo, while eight lengths behind the latter came Kadi. Going round the turn again Bigfellow was well in hand, but moving fast, and he passed the quarter-pole three lengths before Donnybrook, who was lapped on the quarter by Cariboo, while Kadi remained several lengths out of the race. As they began the journey down the backstretch it became apparent that Bigfellow had all his competitors beaten, for as Swim gave the horse his head he opened a gap of five lengths between himself and Donnybrook, by which distance he passed the half-mile pole. A length and a half behind Donnybrook was Cariboo. As they began the journey of the lower turn Donnybrook received the whip as he began to falter at the fast pace they were going. As they came toward the three-quarter pole Cariboo was urged to his best, and he headed Donnybrook at the three-quarter pole, but Bigfellow held a commanding lead. Coming up the homestretch Cariboo gave way and fell behind Donnybrook, and Bigfellow, keeping to his work, came away and won easily by six lengths, Donnybrook second, eight lengths before Cariboo, while Kadi just saved his distance. The time was 3:43, five seconds faster than the first heat. Under the rule, both Cariboo and Donnybrook were sent to the stable, and the betting between Bigfellow and Kadi was very one-sided, and but a few pools were sold, as follows:

Bigfellow	$1,200	$2,100	$1,600
Kadi	200	310	275

THIRD HEAT.—They started away together, but on the turn Bigfellow assumed the lead, and was two lengths ahead of Kadi at the quarter pole. Down the backstretch Kadi rallied a little, and got half a length closer to Bigfellow at the half-mile pole, half a length daylight dividing them at that point. On the lower turn Bigfellow got away again, and was two lengths in front at the three-quarters. Coming up the homestretch they were a little closer together, and at the finish of the first mile Bigfellow was a length and a half ahead. On the turn Bigfellow was away again, and led two lengths at the quarter pole and three lengths on the homestretch, but approaching the half-mile pole, Kadi made a vain endeavor to reach Bigfellow, and succeeded in closing to within half a length of the latter's tail. From this point Kadi lost ground, and Bigfellow finally passed the judges five lengths in front, making the heat in 4:06½.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $600, for all ages; entrance money to second and third horses; two-mile heats.

Robinson & Morgan's ch. c. Bigfellow, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Fly, by Malbonnet, 108 pounds. Swim..... 2 1 1
Robert Cathcart's b. g. Kadi, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Kaiona, by Voucher, 111 pounds. Donahue..... 1 4 2
John Coffee's gr. h. Donnybrook, 5 years, by Lightning, out of Jessamine Porter, by imp. Australian, 114 pounds. Wise..... 2 2 r. o.
Joseph Donahue's b. h. Cariboo, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Alice Jones, by imp. Glencoe, 114 pounds. Green..... 3 3 r. o.

Time—3:48, 3:43, 4:06½.

THE MONMOUTH CUP.

Now came the important event of the day and meeting, the Monmouth Cup for all ages, two miles and a half. There were twenty nominations, and five were marked on the card as starters, but when the judges summoned them only three faced the music in M. A. Littell's bay horse Wild Idle, five years; H. P. McGrath's bay colt Aaron Pennington, four years, and William Jennings' br. c. Ballankeel, four years. It was generally expected to be a close and exciting event, but the majority of the spectators and the public considered the cup as good as won by Ballankeel, and it was to be beaten it would be by Wild Idle, to judge from the talk about the pool-rooms, and not by Aaron Pennington. Ballankeel had won all the cups in the Spring in such good style that the greatest confidence was placed in him. The heavy speculators plunged heavily upon him, and his defeat by Pennington, who was the least thought of, brought them to grief, and a more disappointed set was never seen to leave a race-course. Wild Idle made a sorry show in the race, and his performance was unworthy the trouble and expense of his owner, who brought Evans from Saratoga especially to ride him. The betting was as follows:

Ballankeel	$2,700	$2,500	$2,100
Wild Idle	1,100	1,025	860
Aaron Pennington	875	900	550
Total	$4,675	$4,425	$3,510

THE RACE.

When the contestants appeared on the track their movements were watched with interest. Chambers, the colored boy who had ridden Ballankeel in all his contests, mounted him on this occasion; Evans had the fortunes of Wild Idle in his keeping, and Swim bestrode Aaron Pennington. The distance being two miles and a half, the three walked down to the half-mile pole, and the starter gave the signal, with Ballankeel some lengths in front of Pennington and Wild Idle. No sooner did Ballankeel get under way than he opened a gap of eight lengths and set out making the pace strong. He reached the three-quarter pole six lengths ahead of Pennington, who was the same distance before Wild Idle. They now came up the homestretch and got closer together, and when they passed the stand finishing the first half mile of the race Ballankeel was running free three lengths before Pennington, who was in hand, and five lengths in advance of Wild Idle. As they ran round the turn Wild Idle came up materially, and they were in closer proximity to each other when the quarter pole was reached. Here Ballankeel was leading Pennington two lengths, and there was a length of daylight between the latter and Wild Idle. As they went along the backstretch Chambers allowed Ballankeel plenty of latitude, and with his head free he got away four lengths from Pennington, but the latter gained a little as they approached the half-mile pole, and as they passed that point Ballankeel was showing the way three lengths before Pennington, who was the same distance in advance of Wild Idle. This completed the first mile, which was run in 1:52½. On the lower turn Ballankeel was five lengths away from Pennington, and so remained into the homestretch. Passing the stand for the second time, Ballankeel showed four lengths ahead of Pennington, and the latter was three lengths before Wild Idle. They were received with cheers, and the interest was intensified as they entered upon the last mile of the race. Ballankeel kept his lead round the turn, and was still four lengths in advance of Pennington at the quarter pole, but going along the backstretch Pennington began to work up to Ballankeel, and at the half-mile pole there was a length and a half of daylight between them, and Wild Idle was four lengths behind. As they came round the lower turn the excitement became intense, for Swim now gave Pennington the signal, and he soon reached the tail of Ballankeel. Wild Idle, unable to maintain the pace, dropped further behind. As they came down to the three-quarter pole, and turned into the homestretch, Pennington closed gradually and surely upon the favorite; the backers of Ballankeel look anxious and the supporters of Pennington are jubilant at the prospect of success. They now come up the stretch, and all the spectators jump to their feet in the excitement. They have now reached the furlong pole, and Pennington is on easy terms with Ballankeel. The latter is being ridden for all he is worth, and Chambers endeavors to rouse him with the lash. It is of no avail, however. Ballankeel responded nobly, but Pennington was out-running him, and the excitement of the spectators knew no bounds. At the lower end of the stand Pennington had forged to the front, and, as he came past the stand increasing his lead, the cheers of the multitude were deafening. Pennington won the race by nearly a length and a half in 4:34, which equaled Longfellow's time in this same race with Bassett. Wild Idle was beaten off a dozen or fifteen lengths. When Swim came back to weigh, both he and the horse were received with cheers, and the people seemed wild with enthusiasm. It was a great victory, cleverly won, and Mr. McGrath was again warmly congratulated.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Monmouth Cup, value $1,200, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay; the second to receive $200, and the third horse $100, out of the stakes; two and a half miles; twenty nominations: value to winner, $1,900:

H. P. McGrath's b. c. Aaron Pennington, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion; 108 pounds. Swim..... 1
William Jennings' br. c. Ballankeel, four years, by Asteroid, out of Schottische, by imp. Albion; 108 pounds. Chambers..... 2
M. A. Littell's b. h. Wild Idle, five years, by imp. Australian, out of Idlewild, by Lexington; 114 pounds. Evans..... 3

TIME.

Quarter, 0:30; half mile, 0:58; three-quarters, 1:27; mile, 1:52½; mile and a quarter, 2:20; mile and a half, 2:47; mile and three-quarters, 3:15; two miles, 3:40; two and a quarter miles, 4:06; two and a half miles, 4:34.

WINNERS OF THE MONMOUTH CUP.

Year.	Winner.	Age.	Sire.	Weight.	Subscribers.	Starters.	Time.
1870*	Heimbold	4	Australian	108	21	3	4:33¼
1871	Longfellow	4	Leamington	108	15	4	4:44¼
1872	Longfellow	5	Leamington	114	12	2	4:34
1873	Wanderer	5	Lexington	114	13	5	4:34¼
1874	Tom Bowling	4	Lexington	108	24	4	4:42¼
1875	Aaron Pennington	4	Tipperary	108	26	3	4:34

* Called Monmouth Stakes in 1870.

WEDNESDAY'S PROGRAMME.

The programme for Wednesday, the third day of the meeting, is as follows: First race, selling race for all ages, with the usual allowances, one mile and a quarter. Monmouth Oaks Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, one mile and a half. The Mansion-house stakes, for four-year olds, two miles and a half, and a hurdle race, for all ages, two miles, over eight hurdles. This is a fine programme, and will no doubt furnish another great day's sport at the Branch.

THE AMERICAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SHOOTING AT EAST CHESTER—A PLEASANT WAY OF SPENDING THE FOURTH—A NEW RANGE TO BE OPENED.

The matches of the American Rifle Association, of Mount Vernon, announced to take place yesterday, came off on the grounds of Capt. Coburn, near East Chester, who has kindly tendered the use of his property to the association until such time as a new range may be procured. Capt. Charles J. Chatfield acted as Officer of the Day, and was assisted by Major E. Cardoze. Dr. Gill was in charge of the refreshments, and Mr. George W. Thompson attended to the invited guests. The general arrangements were looked after by the Range Committee, headed by Mr. H. E. King. Col. Underhill, the President of the association; Capt. Whittaker, Vice President, and Major Starr, Secretary, were on the ground, as were a number of gentlemen belonging to the New-York rifle associations who went to take part in the matches. Owing to the rain which fell during the earlier hours of the morning the preparations were somewhat delayed, and the firing did not begin until nearly 11 o'clock. Following are the scores of the different matches:

The Subscription Match.—Distance, 200 yards; position, off-hand, standing, without rest. Any rifle within the rules. Entrance $1. One-half of entrance fee for benefit of the association, balance to be divided between the three highest scores. Closed with eighty-five entries. The following are the highest scores:

1. E. Cardoze	2	4	4	4	5—19
2. F. Hyde	2	4	3	4	5—18
3. F. Hyde	3	4	5	2	4—18
4. Adjt. Swain	4	2	2	5	5—18
5. Charles Scheiffelin	4	3	3	3	4—17
6. Capt. F. Whittaker	5	5	2	3	2—17
7. Adjt. Swain	5	5	3	4	0—17

The Westchester Match.—First prize, cup, value $40; second prize, $10 cash; distance, 200 yards; five scoring shots; two sighting shots; military rifles only, as issued by any Government; off hand, standing, without rest; pull of trigger, minimum, six pounds; weight, maximum, ten pounds; closed with twenty-three entries. The following are the highest scores:

1. J. H. Stearns	2	4	5	3	3—17
2. Capt. E. Barker	3	2	4	4	3—16
3. Capt. C. F. Robbins	3	5	3	2	2—16
4. William S. Beavens	3	5	3	2	2—16
5. H. P. Carrington	4	2	2	2	4—14
6. A. McOwen	0	5	2	3	3—13
7. A. W. Peck	0	4	3	0	5—12

The All Comers' Match.—First prize, fruit stand, value $35; second prize, flower stand, value $20. Distance, 200 yards; five scoring shots, two sighting shots. Any rifle of not less than three pounds trigger pull. Position, off-hand, standing, without rest. There were twenty-eight entries. The largest scores were

1. G. W. Smith	4	5	5	4	3—21
2. Capt. E. Barker	2	4	3	5	4—18
3. J. L. C. Clark	5	3	2	2	4—16
4. Sergt. Maddeu	3	3	2	2	2—15
5. Col. G. W. Scott	2	4	3	4	2—15
6. Sergt. Buckbee	3	3	0	4	4—14
7. F. Hyde	3	0	3	3	5—14
8. A. W. Peck	5	0	3	2	4—14

The committee announced yesterday that they had at last succeeded in procuring a permanent range near Pelhamville, within five minutes' walk of the depot, which they hope will be in readiness within a month. It will admit of shooting at 1,000 yards, and will be furnished with iron targets, and all the latest improvements. The members of the association are much pleased at the success of the committee and the prospect of a change in the condition of affairs, as considerable annoyance was experienced yesterday from the difficulty in accurately marking the shots on the wooden targets they are now compelled to use.

THE TAX BOOKS.

THE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY FOR 1874 AND 1875—LARGE DECREASE IN THE ASSESSMENT FOR PERSONAL ESTATE.

The Aldermen met yesterday as a Board of Supervisors, to receive the tax and assessment rolls of this City from the Tax Commissioners. Sixteen members were present. The law declaring that the board shall meet on the first Monday of July for that purpose is mandatory, hence the session was held, although the day was marked by the celebration of American Independence.

When the roll was called Supervisor Parroy desired to know if the Board of Supervisors had a President.

Supervisor Morris then moved that Mr. Samuel A. Lewis, (the President of the Board of Aldermen,) be elected Chairman. The motion was carried. Mr. Francis J. Tuomey was appointed Clerk.

A communication was read from the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, transmitting the tax and assessment rolls of real and personal estate in the City and County of New-York for 1875, as revised and corrected in the Tax Department. The Commissioners also sent to the board a tabular statement exhibiting the aggregate valuation of real estate in the several wards, as compared with the valuation for 1874, and also a similar table relative to personal property. The following are the tables:

Ward.	Assessments for 1874.	Assessments for 1875.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	$51,583,900	$51,281,400	.....	$302,500
2	28,288,500	28,043,200	.....	238,300
3	31,736,300	31,958,300	$221,000	.....
4	12,561,625	12,594,725	33,100	.....
5	38,823,500	38,444,700	.....	378,800
6	21,804,450	21,422,150	.....	382,800
7	16,230,000	15,838,000	.....	264,000
8	34,320,300	34,374,900	54,500	.....
9	25,563,600	25,806,600	243,300	.....
10	17,025,750	17,112,300	86,850	.....
11	14,885,700	14,890,200	4,500	.....
12	67,493,585	67,063,385	.....	429,200
13	9,644,250	9,587,800	.....	56,450
14	22,481,180	22,301,410	.....	179,770
15	51,538,600	51,589,150	.....	74,250
16	24,243,700	24,354,750	112,050	.....
17	31,088,300	31,357,300	269,000	.....
18	65,440,200	65,104,700	.....	375,500
19	113,622,290	116,951,965	3,019,675	.....
20	50,926,850	50,926,850	50,350	.....
21	72,313,900	72,511,400	199,500	.....
22	64,905,300	65,475,615	570,315	.....
23	11,365,475	13,001,450	1,636,075	.....
24	11,530,800	9,624,065	.....	1,906,825
Total	$881,547,995	$883,643,540	$6,530,315	$4,434,795
Net increase				$2,098,350

Territory was transferred from the Twenty-fourth to the Twenty-third Ward, which accounts for the decrease in the former and the increase in the latter.

PERSONAL ESTATE.

	1874.	1875.	Decrease.
Resident	$170,619,181	$125,922,840	$44,696,341
Non-resident	26,964,430	17,986,325	8,978,105
Shareholders in banks	74,897,570	73,390,989	1,506,581
Total	$272,481,181	$217,300,154	$55,181,027
Total real and personal estate for 1874			$1,154,029,176
Total real and personal estate for 1875			1,100,943,699
Net decrease in real and personal estate			$53,085,477

The communication was placed on file, and an order was made by President Lewis directing the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments to compute the taxes on the property assessed.

The board then adjourned.

ANOTHER STATEMENT CONCERNING THE RAILROAD AGREEMENT.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Monday, 5th inst., says: "We learn directly from the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in this city that the details of the arrangement recently entered into by that company with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for harmonious action, is progressing most satisfactorily, and will, at the earliest convenience, be extended to all their respective connections West, as they are here determined on at the East. By telegram from Baltimore we learn that in conformity with the agreement entered into between the two companies the cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Company will to-day commence running between Washington and New York, and the sales of through tickets and checking of baggage be fully resumed and hereafter continued. Travelers by the Baltimore and Ohio route to and from the West and South will be extended the same facilities over the New-Jersey lines of the Pennsylvania Company as those going by the Pennsylvania Road. The rates of fare to the West from Baltimore are advanced as follows: To Chicago, from $10 to $16 50; to Cincinnati, from $10 to $12 25; to St. Louis, $15 to $18, and on a similar basis to other points. From New-York to Chicago, $18; to St. Louis, $20; to Cincinnati, $15; to Louisville, $18, and to Columbus, $14 50. The new rates from Philadelphia, in all cases, $1 less than those of New-York to the same points."

SECRETARY OF COLORADO.

The Omaha (Neb.) *Republican* of the 2d inst. says: "The telegraph informs us of the appointment of Hon. John Taffe as Secretary of Colorado Territory. This appointment is the most creditable one made from this State in many a year, and our Colorado people are complimented by it, for there is not a more honorable, intelligent, gentlemanly public man in this Western country than Hon. John Taffe. His experience in public life through three Congressional terms and numerous positions of honor in this State has fitted him for any position in the gift of the Administration or people."

ONE HUNDRED AND THREE YEARS OLD.

The New-Haven *Journal* says: "Mrs. Orphenia Teeple, widow of the late Luke Teeple, and grandmother of Russell Potter, Esq., of North Guilford, died in Woodbury, Conn., on Thursday last, at the advanced age of 103 years. This was steadfastly believed to be her correct age. The deceased was a direct descendant of the Goodriches, who came over in the Mayflower. Her maiden name was Towner, and she was born in Branford, Conn. The family has been noted for longevity."

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

IMPORTANCE OF THE CONTROL OF THE NEGRO LABORER.

THE PRINCIPLE OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY ONLY SLUMBERING—CONTROL OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY NORTH ESSENTIAL TO ITS ASSERTION — AGENCIES EMPLOYED TO SECURE THIS END — THE REBELS WHO HAVE NOT YET SURRENDERED—DAVIS, BEN. HILL, AND OTHERS —THE SOUTHERN MAGAZINE—STATE OR NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY — LIBERAL DEMOCRATS OF THE SOUTH.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, June 30, 1875.

It is believed that the leaders of the landed aristocracy, who assisted to inaugurate the rebellion, and did not surrender at Appomattox the cause for which they fought, have formed a conspiracy for the purpose of controlling the National Government, that they may "fix the status of the negro in our form of civilization" in the interest of the landed aristocracy. They will undoubtedly use force and fraud to accomplish their purposes. They are preparing for a desperate contest. It may be bloodless; it may be bloody. We watch the development of this conspiracy with the deepest interest. We fear that Northern Republicans do not know how formidable it is, and do not realise how great the danger is. Even Republicans have censured the President for saying, "I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty." To us this statement of the President was another indication that he fully comprehends the impending peril, and is willing to again lead the loyal forces and save the nation, if the people require his services, an event, however, which he thinks not likely to happen. In 1861 the people of the North did not believe the nation was in danger until the war actually commenced. These conspirators are desperate political gamblers, and they play for a great stake. The cotton crop alone for the last eight years was about 25,045,771 bales, worth at least $2,296,377,585. Add to this the value of the rice, sugar, and tobacco crops, and remember that most of this wealth was produced by negro labor, formerly owned by the landed aristocracy, of about 200,000 men, and the importance to them of controlling the labor of the negro may be realized.

THE MOVING PRINCIPLE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS' LIFE.

We are informed by Alfriend in his *Life of Jefferson Davis*, that after his defeat by Foote, the Union candidate for Governor of Mississippi, in 1851, "he was avowedly determined to devote his energies to the efficient organization of the State Rights Party for future struggles. * * * His aim was to secure for the State Rights principle a moral and numerical support in the ranks of the Democracy, which should enable its friends to wield an appropriate influence upon the policy of that party. In ten years the "State Rights Party" controlled the Southern States, and its leaders, with Jefferson Davis at their head, attempted to destroy the nation and establish the Confederacy. In 1861 a majority of the Southern people were opposed to the policy of the slave aristocracy; but the latter were thoroughly organized, and, led by able, wealthy, arrogant, desperate men, who would permit no opposition, they compelled the masses to obey their commands. Their power was displayed upon many a hard-fought battle-field.

THE SOUTH IN THE GREELEY CAMPAIGN.

When the war ended the landed aristocracy were poor, disheartened, and crushed. They had staked everything on the result of the war, and most of them had nothing left but their lands, which they expected to be taken from them. Toombs, and other leaders of influence, fled to Europe. Davis, Stephens, and others were imprisoned. The masses were willing to accept the terms which the victorious North might name, until Johnson betrayed the loyal cause. Then Toombs and his associates returned. Those who had been imprisoned were released. Kukiux Klans were organized, and the Congressional plan of reconstruction was opposed with great bitterness. Southern men of eminence who advised the people to accept the situation were denounced in the vilest manner. Republican leaders were murdered, and their families ostracized. Many of the Democratic leaders of the South were disheartened after the Presidential election in 1868. In 1872 a large majority were willing to accept any platform and any candidate for President that the leaders of their party at the North might present; but the ablest leaders of the State Sovereignty party refused to support Greeley. For mere party success they cared nothing, save as it insured the triumph of the principles for which the South fought. As those principles were abandoned by the Democratic Party, they were indifferent to the result, not caring whether Grant or Greeley was elected.

REORGANIZATION OF THE STATE SOVEREIGNTY PARTY.

It is believed that soon after Mr. Davis was released from confinement he "determined to devote his energies to the efficient" reorganization of the State Sovereignty Party "for future struggles," and that he has since been actively engaged in that work. He has visited different sections of the South, where he made speeches to arouse the masses, but secret organization has undoubtedly been his most important work. Alfriend says that in reply to the remark that the cause of the Confederacy was lost, Mr. Davis said: "It appears so. But the principle for which we contended is bound to reassert itself, though it may be at another time and in another form." Mr. Stephens, late Vice President of the Confederacy, has rendered Mr. Davis valuable assistance. In 1867 he published a book entitled *The War between the States*, which was written to prove that the South was right and the North was wrong in the late war. It has undoubtedly been the aim of the Bourbon leaders to secure for the State sovereignty principle a moral and numerical support in the ranks of the Democracy which will enable them to exercise a controlling influence upon the policy of that party. They undoubtedly have a comprehensive plan of secret organization. Since 1873 they have been preparing for the campaign of 1876. They have organized and marshaled their forces in a most skillful manner, and they have resorted to almost every means that human ingenuity could devise to accomplish their purposes. Social ostracism, vilification, intimidation, force, fraud, murder—all have been used to control the Governments of the Southern States, that the electoral vote of each may be cast for the Democratic candidate for President in 1876.

A POLITICAL, IF NOT REBELLIOUS, SOCIETY.

The Southern Historical Society is undoubtedly the organization that the leaders of the State Sovereignty Party are using "to secure for the State Rights principle a moral and numerical support in the ranks of the Democracy which will enable its friends to wield an appropriate influence upon the policy of that party." That society was organized in 1869, in New-Orleans, and Rev. Dr. Palmer, of the Presbyterian Church, made President. The public, however, knew but little of the society until it was reorganized by the Bourbon leaders, in August, 1873, at the Montgomery Springs, Virginia. Then Gen. Jubal Early was elected President. Since the reorganization of the society its power has been felt, and now the Bourbons control the Democratic Party in the Southern States, and will undoubtedly control the party in the nation. Gen. Wade Hampton, in an address delivered before the society in October, 1873, said: "This society proposes to publish regularly and systematically all contributions which elucidate the truth, reflect the glory, and maintain the principles involved in the late war, and it calls upon all who are not lost to honor to aid in this laudable undertaking. It wishes to enroll not only every true man, but every true woman, in its ranks." Henry Ewbank, the general agent of the society, in an address to the people of Georgia in January, 1874, said: "Having enrolled among its members the true exponents of Southern honor and intelligence, it will necessarily possess a vitality and exert a moral influence through the whole South, which will steadily, irresistibly expand into an antagonism powerful to repel the insidious advance of those vicious principles which are now so fearfully undermining the civilization of the North. * * * In view of the vital issues involved, and of the noble results attainable through the effective operation of this society, I dare not doubt the success of my efforts in Georgia in its behalf." The *Southern Magazine*, the official organ of the society, in a leading editorial, published in December, 1874, said: "We have, as our readers know, abstained almost entirely from discussing parties or politics in these pages. They have these abundantly treated in the daily and weekly press, and we have deemed it better that this magazine, which is meant for the hours of leisure, should lead them into other fields of thought. But the great political revolution, which is now

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D., and Memoir by his sons, Rev. DAVID K. GUTHRIE and CHARLES J. GUTHRIE, M. A. Vol. II. New-York: ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS.

Those who may take up this second volume of Dr. Guthrie's memoirs will at first be impressed with the feeling that his sons have fallen into the error so common with those who undertake to write the lives of near and dear friends or relatives. Generally, in such cases, biographers overburden memoirs with details full of interest to the families of the deceased, but which are likely to discourage all others from the tedious task of separating the important from the unimportant. In the case of Dr. Guthrie a mistake has certainly been committed in giving us his biography in two volumes separated from each other in publication by so long an interval. It is difficult to understand why this course should have been taken with the memoir, either as a matter of convenience to those who have edited it, or from any difficulty in the management of the material. So far as American readers are concerned it was peculiarly desirable that they should be given a complete and symmetrical account of Dr. Guthrie's life. While this may be obtained from these two rather bulky volumes, the task of reading them will appear rather formidable to those who may not be personally interested in their subject. Those who may be deterred by these or any other considerations from a careful perusal of this memoir will miss more than they can well afford to lose, for Dr. Guthrie was in many respects one of the most remarkable characters who have in recent times made the pulpit their sphere of labor. His sympathies were boundless, and embraced suffering humanity in every grade of life. His ready humor and keen wit illuminated without ever degrading an eloquence which was almost always irresistible and occasionally overwhelming. Inspired by a profound sense of the nobility and dignity of his high calling, he honored the profession of which he was so distinguished an ornament, and the Free Church of Scotland, in the establishment of which he took so prominent a part, must always regard him not only with respect but veneration.

This second volume of the memoirs of this remarkable man displays him in the maturity of his great powers. More than this, it gives a vivid picture of religious and social life in Scotland during one of the most interesting periods of its history. The first two chapters of this volume are devoted to an account of the part Dr. Guthrie took in the famous disruption which ended in the establishment of the Free Church of Scotland. Few religious movements of modern times have been characterized by such intensity of feeling and such earnest and deep-seated enthusiasm. Nor was independence of the State secured by merely sentimental sacrifices. The 465 ministers who met in solemn convocation at Edinburgh in November, 1842, to take the first formal steps toward disruption, knew that their acts involved more than the relinquishment of an assured income from the Establishment. A still more trying sacrifice was the abandonment of homes where their families had grown up, and which were the centre of sacred attachments. Still they faced all this with true Scottish determination, the more earnest because it found its inspiration in that love of liberty and resolute freedom of opinion which are so predominant among the national characteristics. A single instance will sufficiently describe the sacrifices which were everywhere made by these devoted ministers. "I remember," said Dr. Guthrie, "passing a manse on a moonlight night with a minister who had left it for the cause of truth. No light shone from the house, and no smoke arose. Pointing to it in the moonlight I said, 'Oh, my friend, it was a noble thing to leave that manse.' 'Ah! yes,' he replied, 'but for all that it was a bitter thing. I shall never forget the night I left that house till I am laid in the grave. When I saw my children go forth in the gloaming: when I saw them for the last time leave our own door, and when in the dark I was left alone, with none but my God; and when I had to take water to quench the fire on my own hearth, and put out the candle in my own house, and turn the key against myself, and my wife and my little ones, I bless God for the grace that was given me, but may He in His mercy grant that such a night I may never again see.'"

It is hard to realize that such scenes as these could have been witnessed in Scotland little more than a quarter of a century ago; that faithful devoted Christian ministers could have been forced to such sacrifices for opinion's sake by any ecclesiastical power within the memory of living men. Yet they are matters of history, and these memoirs revive them in all their pathos. Dr. Guthrie realized the responsibility which rested upon him as one of the leaders in this great struggle. He had done much to inspire the courage of his fellow ministers to withdraw from the Established Church, and when the sacrifices had been made, he felt that he must devote all his energies to making the burden rest as lightly as possible upon those who had to carry it. With wise foresight it was determined that the very first step toward insuring the permanent success of the great movement was the building of manses for those who had been thus mercilessly expelled from their homes. Dr. Guthrie threw himself into this movement with all the intensity and earnestness of his nature. He traveled over Scotland gathering collections for this "manse fund," and in little more than a year had collected the handsome sum of £116,-870—more than those who had this special matter in charge had estimated as necessary to the accomplishment of this particular object. "Some one, a foe to our church," remarked Dr. Guthrie, "said to a friend of mine in Glasgow, 'Well, we had some hope you would all go to pieces, and be drawn out to sea after the disruption. When we saw you build churches we had less hope: when we saw you build schools we had less still; but when you have built your manses you will have dropped your anchor, and there will be no driving you out.'" The prophecy found its fulfilment long ago in the history of the Free Church of Scotland, an organization which in the earnestness of its ministry, and the vigorous independence of its ecclesiastical life, has proved itself worthy of the spirit of those whose self-sacrificing spirit brought it into life. But the ten years of conflict through which Dr. Guthrie passed in the course of this great struggle was an enormous draught even upon his apparent exhaustless vitality. His heart as well as his head was thoroughly enlisted, and in after years the nature of the intense physical suffering through which he passed indicated the generous and exhausting intensity with which he worked during this exciting period.

Dr. Guthrie's labors did not end with the establishment of the Free Church. It was only natural that his large and sympathetic nature should spontaneously go out toward the multitude of children whom he constantly saw in the streets of Edinburgh, and especially in Cowgate and Grass Market, "with worthless, drunken, and abandoned parents for their only guardians," and "whose only chance of being saved from a life of ignorance and crime lay in a system of compulsory education." He was practical enough to recognize in advance the fact that even were such a system obtained, "the attempt to teach children who were starving and in rags would prove hopeless." At every step he encountered incidents which convinced him that success for this project lay in feeding the body as well as the mind. Strolling one day in 1843, or 1844, in the neighborhood of Arthur's seat, he and a friend fell into conversation with a couple of these "ragged boys." By way of experiment he said to them: "Would you go to school if—besides your learning—you were to get breakfast, dinner, and supper there?" It would have done any man's heart good to have seen the flush of joy that broke from the eyes of one of them, the flush of pleasure on his cheek, as—hearing of three sure meals a day—the boy leaped to his feet, and exclaimed, "Ay, will I, Sir, and bring the haill land, too," [*i. e.*, all the children in the same "land" or tenement, house;] and then, as if afraid I might withdraw what seemed to him so large and munificent an offer, he exclaimed, "I'll come for bith my dinner, Sir!"

Sheriff Watson, who in 1814 opened in Aberdeen the first ragged, or, to use his term, "Industrial Feeding School," was the pioneer in this great movement which has since found its development in our own Children's Aid Society and other similar organizations, but Dr. Guthrie took up the matter with such spirit, and did so much to popularize it by his pen and voice, that Mr. Smiles, in *Self Help*, very justly entitles him "the apostle of the ragged-school movement." He fought the battles of the poor children, not only in his own city, but when the Catholics became fearful that the movement was enticing away those who might otherwise grow up in their Church, he appeared before committees of Parliament to prevent the withdrawal of appropriations which had been used to sustain the schools. In 1851, Thackeray, when in Edinburgh, for the first time was taken by Dr. Guthrie to one of his ragged schools. The spectacle touched Thackeray deeply. Turning to Dr. Guthrie, with the tears in his eyes, he said: "This is the finest sight I have seen in Edinburgh." Of course, Dr. Guthrie keeping in mind the influence of the great novelist among the literary and upper circles of London, made the most of the opportunity to "charge" him with his views of the remedies for the social ills of the day.

No part of Dr. Guthrie's career, as it is described in these volumes, reflects the entire unselfishness and the generous sympathy of his nature more vividly than his labors in connection with these ragged schools. The work was one which appealed directly to his heart, and he brought it before others so effectively that he incorporated these organizations into and made them a recognized part of the benevolent life of Great Britain. Dr. Guthrie's readiness and vividness in illustration were marked characteristics of all his deliverances, while the cheerful humor and keen wit, which made him one of the most popular and effective of platform orators, occasionally displayed itself in his soberest utterances. Dr. Hanna, who had frequent opportunities for hearing Dr. Guthrie, tells us that he restrained his almost irrepressible sense of humor in the pulpit to such an extent that he "never saw the shadow of a smile pass over the congregation of Free St. John." The editor of a Scotch newspaper, however, relates that he heard Dr. Guthrie begin a sermon by saying that "God on one occasion used an ass to preach to a sinner, but that he was not in the way of using asses when he could get better instruments." While canvassing the north of Scotland for the manse fund he wrote to his wife: "I am making nothing of the Gaelic, and was quite ashamed the other day in Invergordon to observe that the very cows understand it, and I don't." Dr. Chalmers' death greatly moved Dr. Guthrie. "Ah!" said he, "men of his calibre are like mighty forest trees. We don't know their size till they are down."

Speaking before a public meeting held in Edinburgh in 1860, to consider what steps should taken to meet the serious deficit of £700 in the funds for the year of the original ragged school, caused by the withdrawal of the Government grant for non-committed children, Dr. Guthrie used this striking figure:

"I have been three time at Downing street, and it is a shocking cold place. I have seen a bunch of grapes put into a well, and, when you took it out, instead of a bunch of grapes it was a bunch of stones. There are such things as petrifying wells, and I have seen a kind, good-hearted man go into office in Downing street, and the next time I saw him he was as hard as a stone."

Writing to Dr. Irving from Leamington he tells of a Methodist local preacher whom he heard—"a plain, decent-looking man with a fine, lofty forehead, silvered with gray, and whose hands bore evidence of the toil by which he earned his bread. 'I never listened to anything,' says Dr. Guthrie, "with more pleasure. There was nothing *outré*, or out of the way in it, save the occasional effect of his Warwickshire tongue, as when, nearly to the upsetting of my gravity, he exclaimed, 'Noah was a hare!' meaning thereby, (for he was speaking of that patriarch and the covenant of grace,) that he was *an heir* of the covenant."

In a letter to his son-in-law, touching the popularity of one of his earlier published works, he expresses his gratification that it had not fallen below his *Ezekiel* in the estimation of the critics, and adds: I don't want to go out like an old candle, and will stop so soon as I see any marked sign of that. It has a bad smell, and one would rather clap on an extinguisher."

Dr. Guthrie did not believe in chasing down all the stories told of him by those who were disposed to criticise the freedom with which he expressed himself. "I have given up long ago," he writes to Right Hon. Fox Maule, "putting myself to the trouble of killing all the lies they tell, or, indeed, any of them. A man might as well slay away at all the midges which buzz and bite at him in the wood of a Highland glen on a Summer evening." Speaking at a great meeting in Canonmills Hall in the very year of the Disruption, he thus referred to the position of the lately formed Free Church toward the Dissenters: "We have points of difference, it is true; but what is the use of constantly sticking them in each other's faces? Some men are like hedgehogs; you can't touch them but they set up their bristles. For my part, I believe that if hedgehogs would only love each other they could lie closely enough together!"

Dr. Guthrie was not much of a musician, but he tells us that one singer—Jenny Lind—touched his heart. Speaking of the first time he heard her, he says: "I never heard—and unless I hear her again, never shall hear—anything like it. She sang 'Auld Robin Gray,' and old men near me with heads as bare as a peeled turnip were greeting like bairns."

Americans who found their way to Scotland were pretty certain to hunt up Dr. Guthrie's church, and as he became aware of their friendly feeling toward him he reciprocated it most fully. The terrors of seasickness alone prevented him from fulfilling a purpose which he entertained for years of visiting this country. Once, indeed, he started upon the voyage, but had to turn back when he got to Queenstown. Wherever he encountered Americans, whether at home or upon the Continent in the course of his travels, he seized every opportunity to show them attention. Longfellow, whom he met in Florence in 1869, does not seem to have made much impression on him. Writing to Mrs. Guthrie, he says:

"We met Longfellow the other evening at the house of Dr. Van Nest, the American Presbyterian minister here. He is very like his pictures, simple and quite unaffected in manner, mild and gentle, full of a quiet suavity. Mrs. Newall got out of bed on purpose, contrary to all my remonstrances, and, though groaning at every step, climbed the stairs, half creeping like a snail, half carried up like a corpse. What will a high-spirited, enthusiastic woman not do—at least, not attempt? It is this which gives value to their services in every good cause. On introducing my good friend to Longfellow, I told him that he should regard the presence of this pale, lean, crippled admirer as one of the highest compliments ever paid him. Neither in his eye nor manner does he exhibit a spark of enthusiasm. But he is a very thoughtful-looking man."

Dr. Guthrie also met Mrs. Stowe upon one occasion, and among English and Scoth celebrities we have very full reminiscences of Hugh Miller, glimpses of Macaulay, Disraeli, Mr. Gladstone, Dean Milman, of very many of the nobility, and even of the Queen herself, who on several occasions manifested her admiration of Dr. Guthrie.

While these reminiscences add much to the interest of the memoir, they do not give it its peculiarly racy flavor. That comes from the genuine Scotch wit and hearty, healthy humor which play through the volumes. Even upon his death-bed, which was the scene of most intense and prolonged suffering, Dr. Guthrie's characteristic cheerfulness constantly manifested itself, and to the very last. Spontaneity and sincerity, which were the furthest possible remove from anything approaching to asceticism, marked his religious character throughout. These drew men to him, and as his life was in itself eminently attractive, so this story of it must most happily perpetuate and indefinitely extend its cheerful influences.

OLD NEW-YORK. From the Battery to Bloomingdale. Etchings by ELIZA GREATOREX. Text by M. DESPARD. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

NEW-YORK DIRECTORY, 1776. New-York. F. B. PATTERSON, No. 32 Cedar street.

Here are two books remarkably different in style and appearance, and yet possessing a relationship which justifies us in placing them together in this place. The first is a handsome folio prepared in the best style of modern art, with excellent sketches of some of the most interesting portions of old New-York, and some equally good letter-press description. It is issued in parts, of which ten are to complete the volume, and we have certainly met with nothing in connection with the history of our City which commends itself more thoroughly to the people. It is appropriately dedicated to William Cullen Bryant and Peter Cooper, and the introductory note, put in by way of preface, is from the pen of the former of these gentlemen, who rightly says that it is not merely the gratification of a taste for antiquities that is consulted in the work, for it is scarcely less than an act of filial piety to preserve in this manner as much as we can of the early aspect of a spot inhabited by those who have left us the inheritance of this City.

The second volume whose title we have quoted is a reprint in fac-simile of a Directory of the City printed in 1786 by one Shepard Kollock, who appears to have resided at the corner of Wall and Water streets. It contains an almanac, as well as tables of coins, names of residents in New-York, of members of Congress, of the departments of the United States, of Judges, Aldermen, and other civil officers, lawyers, ministers, physicians, bank Directors, and the Professors of Columbia College; also, rates of postage and the arrivals and departures of the mails. The compiler was one David Franks, a conveyancer and accountant, who uses the last pages for an advertisement of his own, wherein he states the amount of his fees for certain performances. This advertisement winds up with the following notewortny sentence:

"N. B.—To prevent complaints generally arising from employing inexperienced clerks, Mr. Franks has lately engaged a young man from Dublin, of unexceptionable abilities." Mr. Franks had "lodgings" at No. 66 Broadway.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Littell's Living Age.* Vol. 125. Boston: Littell & Gay.

—*Character and Logical Method of Political Economy.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*The Abbé Tigrane.* New-York: J. B. Ford & Co.

—*The Principles of Sociology.* No. 37. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*People from the Other World.* Hartford, Conn.: American Publishing Company.

—*In the Kitchen.* Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: Lee, Shepard & Dillingham.

—*United States School and College Directory.* New-York: T. C. Pinckney.

—*Mr. and Mrs. Falconbridge.* Boston: Loring.

—*Isculte.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*The Lady Superior.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Report of the Committee on Fire Patrol.* New-York: Economical Printing Company.

—*Representative Names.* Boston: Ginn Brothers.

—*Willard's Practical Butter Book.* New-York: Rural Publishing Company.

—*A Century After.* Philadelphia: Allen, Lane & Scott.

—*Fated to be Free.* Boston: Roberts Brothers.

—*Doing and Dreaming.* New-York: Dodd & Mead.

—*Childhood.* Boston: Lee & Shepard.

—*On the Heights.* New-York: Henry Holt & Co.

—*Purdy's Law and Business Charts.* 1875. St. Louis: J. H. Purdy.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.* No. 188. New-York: Willmer & Rogers.

—*Principia or Basis of Social Science.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*Postal Union Treaty.* Washington: Government Printing Office.

—*International Review.* New-York: No 111 William street.

—*John Dorrien.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*William Sharpe, with Catalogue of his Works.* Philadelphia: Gebbie & Barrie.

—*First Book in Arithmetic.* New-York and Chicago: Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.

—*Manning's Yachting Annual.* New-York: John Filmer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.

The Pittsburg *Telegraph*, which, perhaps, is as competent to express an opinion on the subject as any paper in Pennsylvania, has the following respecting the political prospects there: "It is rather early to express an opinion of the political campaign in this State, but a brief visit Thursday from Gov. Hartranft and Hon. Henry Rawle, the candidates on the Republican ticket for Governor and State Treasurer, has turned attention in that direction. Gov. Hartranft, who is to-day as popular as it is possible for a public man to be, having, by his admirable conduct of the affairs of his high office, won the regard and approval of all parties, is of the opinion that the Republican State ticket will be elected by a handsome majority. The Governor is not inclined to be enthusiastic or to 'slop over' in his estimates or expectations, but is rather given to looking squarely at both sides of a case, and discounting the conclusions of his more sanguine supporters. At all events, his views of the political situation in Pennsylvania coincide with those generally entertained by such as have given it careful attention. The Republican ticket has what it did not have in 1872, the cordial support of the independent Republican press of the State, in addition to that of the organs of the party, and there is every reason to believe the State ticket will receive the full Republican vote of the Commonwealth."

A WHOLESALE EXECUTION.

Col. E. C. Boudinot has returned to St. Louis from Fort Smith, Ark., where he has been attending the United States District Court, presided over by Judge Parker, late of Missouri. All the criminal business in the Indian Nation comes before this tribunal. He reports that there were twenty-seven murder cases up for trial from the nation, and that out of this number there were eight convictions for murder in the first degree. Seven of those convicted, including two boys, one seventeen, one nineteen, were sentenced to be hung at the same time, on the 3d day of September. This will be the largest wholesale execution in the country since the hanging of the thirty-three Sioux near Mankato, Minn., in 1862. Joseph Butler, a negro, the eighth man sentenced to be hung, while being brought to the court-room as a witness in another case after his conviction, broke loose from a companion to whom he was chained, and while trying to effect his escape was shot dead by the guard.

CHINESE CUSTOMS.

THEIR LIFE AND EDUCATION.

THE CRAVING FOR OPIUM AND ITS EFFECTS—SUPERSTITION AMONG THEM—A TRICK THAT PREVAILED.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The opium which the Chinese prefer both for smoking and eating comes in the form of sticks about an inch and one-half in length and a fourth as much in diameter. Such a piece of opium costs at a Dupont street opium vender's $1 50, and will last a Chinaman ordinarily about three days. The kind in common use is the "tailings" of the better kind mixed with the scrapings from the opium pipes. This is sold by the ounce, and is comparatively inexpensive. A Chinaman accustomed to the drug, when deprived of it by poverty or imprisonment, is the most pitiable wretch imaginable. His state is worse than that of the drunkard in the delirium tremens. He can neither sleep nor think, and when waking, trembles as with an ague. If deprived of the poison long enough his complexion turns to a ghastly white, and his stomach will not retain food. When this state is reached, the only remedy which can save his life is the drug itself. The warden at the County Jail has often been compelled to procure opium for the Chinese prisoners. In one case, where it was proposed to discover if abstinence would not work a cure, the man's lips and tongue dried and cracked, and his voice became so hoarse as to be inaudible, but when opium was furnished him he soon regained his health.

The thieving proclivities of the Chinese are generally ascribed to the moral and religious principles of the race and their low mental calibre—in other words, to "pure cussedness"—which is a great mistake. Investigation will show that nine-tenths of the Chinese criminals in this city are inveterate opium consumers, and that it is solely to supply themselves with this drug that they plunder. To be sure, there are many consumers of the drug among the race who are not criminals, but a negative proves nothing. The poorer opium consumer lies in bunk day after day requiring little or no food, dreaming gorgeous dreams of Oriental lands; seeing and wandering through mighty cities of diamonds and gold, with alabaster domes and silver spires, living his childhood over again in the flowery land; using his brains as a mere machine to play upon itself with drugs to give him sensuous pleasure, until, at last, his money is exhausted, and he is forced into the street to pilfer sufficient once more to wrap him in the delirious delight of dreams. Unlike the intemperate brethren, the opium devotee has no ambition to acquire a competence with which to return to China. He cherishes no hope the realization of which is more satisfactory than an opium eater's dreams.

Even those of our own proud Caucasian race, however respectable they may formerly have been, whenever they have acquired this terrible habit and have impoverished themselves, seem to lose all moral restraint, and will commit any crime, and run any risk, in order to procure opium. It is a notable fact that among the innumerable crimes committed by Chinamen in this City, it is seldom that larceny or burglary is the main object. The explanation is obvious. Weak and debilitated from their sensual habits, they are incapable of a bold, ambitious crime.

In China an habitual criminal is marked, that he may always be known. Among the lower and opium-eating classes in this city are hundreds who are in some way marked. In some cases the outer rim of each ear has been removed, in others particular tendons about the mouth have been cut, which leaves the individual with something like a grin at all times upon his face; the lower lip is, in other cases, seared and the nostrils widened. It is not to be wondered at that these parties, thus terribly branded, have sought a newer and wider field of labor.

As a race the Chinese are the most inveterate and consistent of fatalists. Their indifference in the time of grief and trouble, which we generally ascribe to apathy, is more commonly the result of their philosophy. Medicine, as is well known, is with them a science in which the heathens of years of progress has been made, owing, it would seem, in a great measure, to their fatalism. With a Chinese population in this city of 12,000, there are at the most not more than ten physicians, and these derive their incomes in a great measure from outside sources. Such remedies are commonly in use among them have probably been proved by the experience of centuries. A Chinese criminal, not destitute of money, in many cases refuses to employ an attorney, in the firm conviction that whatever he can do will not alter the result of his trial; and such as do procure counsel are inclined to be uncommunicative and indifferent in enlightening him as to the facts in the case, and await the result with the utmost seeming indifference. In answer to the interrogations of counsel they are apt to turn away with a shrug and say, "You are lawee man. You know alle same me."

They believe that if a dwelling or business house of a Chinaman is at any time in the day thrown in shadow by a new building higher than the old, misfortunes will come upon the older house—sickness or death or other domestic calamity if it be a dwelling—financial embarrassment and failure, if it be a business house.

A Chinese restaurant was a short time since doing a thriving business on Jackson street. A higher building was erected in the vicinity and the shadow fell on the restaurant. The business fell off, owing, undoubtedly, to natural causes, but it was ascribed to the shadow. A high board wall was erected between the two buildings by the proprietor of the restaurant, to receive the shadow, and thereafter the business of the restaurant revived. It is undoubtedly owing to this superstition that such a uniformity prevails in Chinese architecture.

There is quite a large corps of Chinese washermen, and sanctioned by Chinese private law and the heads of the different companies, that in order that competition may not render the washing business unprofitable, the wash-houses shall be separated by so many doors—genuine doors which will open and shut. A Boston Chinaman, who claimed a superiority over the uncouth laws and customs of his countrymen, wished to establish a wash-house in a certain block on Davis street, but unfortunately another Chinaman was before him, and there were not the requisite number of doors between, on account of a vacant lot. He, for a small sum, obtained permission to use the lot, and erected a long shed, extending over the whole front, and put in as many doors as space permitted, at the distance of a few inches apart. The doors opened and shut and were genuine doors. The inspector, a Chineman, was summoned, and for a small fee expressed himself satisfied, and the wash-house was established. The next day the temporary building was torn down.

HOW THE YOUNG HEATHEN ARE TAUGHT THEIR WRITTEN LANGUAGE.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

It is a well-known fact that nearly all the Chinese in San Francisco are to a certain degree educated, at least to the extent of reading and writing in the Chinese characters. There is a Chinese school on the west side of Dupont street, which gives one a fair idea of the manner in which learning is obtained on the Chinese road to knowledge. Like nearly all the schools in China this one is private, and supported by the parents of the pupils. The school-room is on the first floor below the roof, and is about fifteen feet square. The boys sit on hard benches which extend around the room, while the instructor, a dry and dignified old professor, occupies the chair. The pupils, about thirty-five in number, study from their books aloud, and the effect is deafening. The reason is said to be this: The book language differs entirely from the vernacular—as much so as Latin from English—and the boys, without knowing the meaning of what they read, are obliged to commit it to memory, in order so to do, using the ear well as the eye. The sound of the written words has no significance, merely conveying a meaning to the eye, although passages from the Chinese classics are often quoted in the book language and understood, in the same manner that one understands *E Pluribus Unum*, from having already learned its meaning in the vernacular.

In the book language the syllable *pah* means a dozen entirely different things, but from the peculiar form of the character its particular meaning is gleaned. In the vernacular there is always something added to a syllable which makes its meaning definite.

The boys are compelled to memorize whole chapters and even volumes before the teacher enlightens them to the meaning. There is never any quarrels in Chinatown over a change of text-books. The same books are used to-day that were used 2,000 years ago. The pupils always commence with the sayings of Confucius and thus learn Chinese morality at the same time they are learning to read and write. This is as far as their education reaches here, although in China the Government offers great inducements to scholars. The higher Government officers are selected entirely from the students of the second and third degrees. The examiners of candidates for all three degrees are appointed by the Government. The examinations are very rigorous, and out of the 400,000,000 of Mongolians but about 300 annually attain to the highest degree. Fortunately, while education in China has everything to do with morality, it has nothing to do with religious superstition. In the classics the students learn political economy, ethics, poetry, history, and moral philosophy. Although the gods of the masses are as various as their superstitions imaginations, the literati hold them as much in contempt as we. They are all atheists or Pantheists, and concern themselves, like Confucius, very little about the next world.

To be sure, the kitchen god is tolerated by the educated men; but it is more from a dislike to innovation than reverence for the idol. This god is always represented by an engraving instead of a carved figure, and is found in every house in the Chinese quarter. It is usually hung upon the chimney where the cooking is done. This god is supposed to occupy the place and to keep watch over the actions and control the destinies of the household. Every New Year's he is supposed to go away to a place which corresponds to our heaven and give an account of the household to the supreme or chief god. The picture is then taken down and burned with great ceremony. The next day a new picture is put up and the god returns to tarry for a year.

It is generally thought that all Chinamen speak the same dialect and can understand one another in conversation, but this is a mistake. Those in California are, without exception, from the coast cities, and speak alike; but, as a whole, China contains a Babel of dialects, and it would be as impossible for a Chinaman from the mountainous regions to make himself understood in Pekin as it would for a green Hollander to be intelligible in Paris. However, the book language is the same everywhere, and by writing in it there is no trouble in being understood. Chinese education, being wholly classical, is readily seen to afford no room for progress in any of the walks of science, literature, or art.

The student studies merely to obtain as much knowledge as his fathers had, while we ask for more. However, the great demand which is made of the memory is beneficial in strengthening it. A partially educated China boy will learn the English alphabet in a tenth part of the time which an average white child requires, owing entirely to former frequent exercise in memorizing.

The average China boy attends school about three years, and comes out with the ability to read and write to a limited extent. The Imperial dictionary contains about 40,000 different characters. A scholar of the first degree ordinarily makes use of about 10,000 of them, while a boy in three years would probably not master over 1,000.

The business English used in the seaport towns of China, in the intercourse of Britons with the natives, is picked up with surprising rapidity by the Celestials, who call it Pigeon-English, and mistake it for the pure tongue. It is simply the English language impoverished and shorn of every word but such as can be generally supplied. "My name is Norval; on the Grampian Hills my father feeds his flock," translated into Pigeon English, reads: "My namee blong Norval. Top side Keh-lain-pian hill my fader chow-chow he sheep." The next sentence: "A frugal swain, whose constant care is to increase his store," reads: "My fader very small heartee man—too much likee eat piecee holla."

The Chinese scholars in this city are usually employed in their leisure hours in making up for the time spent in learning to read, helping in the laundries, cigar factories and shoe shops, so that, all things considered, the school-room can have very little attraction for them.

THE KINGDOM OF WADAI.

A STRANGE PEOPLE—THEIR ESTIMATE OF BEER—HOW ROYALTY IS WORSHIPED—HAPLESS PRINCES OF THE BLOOD.

The African traveler, Dr. Nachtigal, gave an interesting account of his experiences in the kingdom of Wadai at a meeting of the Berlin Geographical Society on June 19. He said that communication is now kept up with the interior of Wadai by merchants from the Nile, and that the whole of the country will probably be accessible to foreign traders within the next few years. Herr Vogel, who visited Wadai and was killed by the natives there, has left a map of the country which is not accurate. The greater part of Wadai lies within the thirteenth parallel of east longitude and the twenty-first and twenty-second of north latitude; but the King's rule extends far beyond the limits of his own country, comprising the numerous desert tribes up to the land of the Niam-Niams. The area of his territory is about 3,000 square miles. On the assumption that the country is as thickly populated as Western Soudan, the population would be about 3,000,000, but Dr. Nachtigal thinks it is not really more than 2,500,000. The ground rises from west to east, and attains an elevation of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet above the sea-level. Numerous small streams flow from the eastern heights and fall into the two principal rivers of Wadai, the Bafa and the Pepaka. The country is divided into seven provinces; the North District, the South District, the East District, the West District, the Mountain District, the River District, and the Meadow District. The religion of the people is Mohammedan, and their customs resemble those of most uncivilized Mohammedan countries. The King is looked upon as a sort of divinity; his mother must be of the dominant race, he must be without any physical or mental defect, always eat alone, and never drink beer. His ward is sacred, and he must never break it, even if the most disastrous consequences were to ensue from his not doing so. The King's drinking vessels, and the wells from which they are filled, are covered with cloth, to protect the water against the influence of the evil eye, and the women and girls who take the water to the King's palace are always accompanied by a guard. The Royal insignia are a crown, a sun umbrella of ostrich feathers, and the family Koran. The King's harem consists of about 500 women, and when the King dies his daughters are married at the expense of his successor, the sons, except the heir to the throne, being blinded with hot irons. The highest dignitaries of the State, when they are summoned to appear before the King, always approach him on all-fours, with their eyes cast on the ground. The administration of the country is entirely in the hands of the officials, who are taken mostly from certain privileged families. A separate class, which is generally looked down upon, though for what reason does not appear, is formed by the smiths. To call a man a smith in Wadai is an insult which can only be atoned for by blood. They have a sort of king, who has to shave the real King's head once a week. This "king of the smiths" is also the surgeon of the harem, and performs the operation of blinding the King's relatives on his accession. One of the most profitable of the appointments is the civil service is that of "searcher." The duty of this official is to look for beer-drinkers. He has a number of spies under his orders, who go into each house to seek the forbidden liquor, and every man on whose premises it is found is liable to have his whole property confiscated and his wife's head shaved. Generally, however, the "searcher" is satisfied by the payment of a heavy fine. The taxation of the country is very heavy. Of every ten fish that are caught eight have to be given to the King; he also gets as taxes every three years about 200 cwt. of ivory, 4,000 slaves, 5,000 camels, and 10,000 cattle. All the horses born in the country which are not required for breeding belong to the King, besides which he receives large contributions of kola nuts, honey, rice, ostrich, and guinea-fowl eggs, waterjars, butter, and salt. The Judge in all criminal cases affecting the royal family and the higher officials is the King himself. Murderers are usually given up to the families of their victims, who may either accept compensation (usually consisting of 100 camels and 100 slaves) or take the murderer's life. Theft is punished the first and second times with a fine, and the third time with death. The sentence in such cases is executed by the King's musicians. The penalty of death by shooting is inflicted on the higher officials only; other malefactors are either strangled or impaled. The army consists of 40,000 infantry and 5,000 to 6,000 cavalry. A third of the latter wear armor, and although there are 4,000 muskets in store, only 1,000 of the troops know how to use them. In time of war the army is divided into three detachments, with the King in the middle. The battle is fought by the two wings, and when it ends unsuccessfully the King sits down on a carpet and calmly awaits his fate.

THE CASE OF JESSE POMEROY.

The Executive Council of Massachusetts has at last acted upon the petition for the commutation of the sentence of Jesse Pomeroy, the "boy fiend," and has voted in the negative. Nothing but the withholding of the Governor's signature to his death warrant, or death, can now save him from the execution of the sentence of the court. The matter was brought up in the Council Friday afternoon for the first time for discussion. It was considered for four hours, and then a majority, though not a unanimous, vote against commutation was obtained. The Boston *Advertiser* says that considerable pressure had previously been brought to bear upon the councilors, and much fault found in certain quarters because they did not act. The cause of the delay was this: They were just ready to proceed with the case when the beltry tragedy occurred; people were greatly excited and did not stop to reason, and public sentiment seemed to demand that Pomeroy should suffer for another's crime, if not for his own. They therefore decided to wait till the feeling had subsided and outside influences had become less strong, in order that they might more calmly and fairly follow the dictates of their consciences and their sense of right and wrong.

The *Traveller* says that it is understood that five members of the Council were in favor of hanging and four in favor of commutation, the Governor having no vote in the matter. Had Gov. Gaston been privileged to cast a ballot, there would have been no decision, as he is very strongly in favor of commuting the sentence of death. As it now stands he has it in his power to sign at once or delay the signing of the warrant, which makes it very uncertain whether the law in Pomeroy's case will be carried out. The Council meets on Tuesday, and a motion will probably be made to reconsider the action of Friday last. Pomeroy does not believe that he will be hung, and lives in hopes that death is a long way off.

ANOTHER MASTODON FOUND.

A few days ago, while some laborers were at work on some excavations near Big Prairie, in Monroe County, Mich., they came upon a quantity of bones, forming the skeleton of a mastodon which were examined and brought to Monroe. One of the tusks was eleven feet in length and seven inches in diameter at its smallest extremity, where a portion seems to have been broken off. Several teeth were found in a greater or less degree of preservation, which measured six inches in diameter, the largest weighing five pounds. One of the ribs was nearly eight feet long, and the entire skeleton must have been twenty or thirty feet in length. The men were compelled to abandon the excavation on account of the water, but pumps have been procured, and an attempt will be made to recover more of the remains.

COTTON MILLS IN GEORGIA.

The Augusta, (Ga.,) *Chronicle* of the 2d inst. says: "The Augusta Factory, which has been paying regularly since the war dividends of twenty per cent., and whose stock has sold for more than $200 per share, has been compelled to reduce its dividends first, we believe, to sixteen pet cent., then to twelve per cent., and on Wednesday the board could only authorize a dividend of eight per cent. Its gross earnings for the past six months are stated in the report at $58,000, while its expense account, taxes, interest, repairs, and dividends amount to $57,000. It is true the company has a surplus of $234,000 invested in a new mill, which really represents the profits made by the corporation since it has been doing business, in addition to the enormous dividends directly divided among the stockholders, and it is equally as true that, with a capital stock of $600,000, the company has a property which is valued at $838,000. These figures show that the corporation is in a prosperous condition, but they also show that it has not found much profit in manufacturing during the past twelve months. Graniteville Factory, which has been paying, we believe, quarterly dividends of four per cent., has reduced them to two per cent. This factory is also in a flourishing condition as its recent reports have shown, but it cannot pay dividends which it did not earn. The Langley Factory, the youngest of three, but one which has been most skilfully and successfully managed since it commenced operations, takes the bull by the horns and laconically announces that 'No dividend has been declared by the Langley Manufacturing Company for the past quarter as cotton manufacturing has been unprofitable.'"

REVENUE LITIGATION.

THE PRODUCTION OF DISTILLERS' BOOKS—CONCLUSION OF MR. CARPENTER'S ARGUMENT.

Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter concluded his argument in the distillers' cases before Judge Dyer in the United States Court, Milwaukee, Wis., on Friday. He resumed the citation of authorities against the demand for the production of the defendants' books, and then referred to the statute which he understood Mr. Dixon relied on in this case, namely, section 860 of the act passed in 1863, in which it is provided that no pleading of a party or discovery of evidence shall be given in evidence in a suit against the party in which a forfeiture is sought. But this act, he said, was repealed by the act of 1874, which he quoted the previous day. Next, he argued upon the character of the proceedings. The libel sets out that certain property belonging to the defendant has been seized for various offenses therein set forth against the United States, and if this is not for the purpose of obtaining the penalties imposed for the doing of the act charged, he should like to know what it is. Mr. Carpenter said: It is not for the court to listen to clamor, or to assist Congress in dodging the Constitution, or to aid the Government in oppressing the citizen, but to take the Constitution as it stands and interpret it by the broad light of the struggle in England, from which it resulted, for the Government of England was at that time more troubled with libel than Gen. Grant is with whisky. The clause is inserted in the Constitution twice over, and it must be interpreted by the light of these decisions, from which it can no more be separated than from the context. In view of this history, and these decisions, which were regarded as a great victory for the people of England, and the decisions of the courts of the United States, he asked can the Congress of the United States, by a mere trick of words, make it a civil instead of a criminal action. If the meaning of the Constitution is to be subverted by chicanery and word trickery, there is scarcely anything that cannot be interpreted by the ingenuity of a lawyer to mean something different to that attached to it by the people who voted it. Any statute that seeks an end that is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution is void because of its unconstitutionality. That is the case with the statute under which these proceedings are brought. Then he examined the Constitution to show how big a gap could be made in it by construing it to mean an action of assumpsit, which is practically the construction put upon it by the other side. If it is to be so construed, action by the Grand Jury will be done away with, and the question at issue will no longer be, has a man violated a public law and incurred a penalty—which is a criminal offense—but has a man forfeited his property or a certain amount of money—which is an action of

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

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CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

An "accident," which cost the lives of six persons and resulted in seriously wounding eight or ten more, took place on the South-side Railroad of Long Island yesterday. The cause seems to have been delay on the part of one of the trains and carelessness in the conductors of both in not looking out for obstructions. The principal train was crowded so that passengers were obliged to stand on the platforms. The questions which ought to be investigated in this case are: What are the regulations of the road as to trains off time? Were they observed? Were the cars furnished with train-brakes worked from the engine? The answers to these questions will determine whether the lamentable occurrence was in reality an accident, or whether it was the consequence of criminal neglect and ignorance. As the case now appears, the latter verdict seems most probable; but as the conductor of the down train lost his life, and the President of the road was seriously injured, it is only fair to await careful investigation.

The number of persons wounded in the City and vicinity yesterday was unusually large. It is impossible, even by striking examples, to teach people that handling fire-arms is dangerous. In spite of numerous accidents, boys and men play with explosives and weapons, each Independence Day, as though they were incapable of harm. The maimings and woundings reported in to-day's and yesterday's news would make a tolerable figure in the returns of a first-class skirmish. In addition to these, we have a long list of fires, chiefly caused by criminal carelessness in the use of fire-works. In a single instance, one thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed by leaving a bit of touchwood, or "punk," on the counter of a small store. We celebrate the Fourth of July with much spirit; but it is a question if the cost of the annual *feu de joie* is not out of proportion to the fun.

It is difficult to conceive, as we read of the quiet meeting of the Cincinnati yesterday, of the violent prejudice which the order aroused at its establishment. Originally it consisted of the American and French officers of the Revolutionary Armies, membership being hereditary. Its professed, and undoubtedly its real, objects were the preservation of the national liberties, union and honor, and the perpetuation of the affection existing between the members. But the jealous people of those days saw in it a project for a class of "hereditary patricians," and this feeling was so strong that Gen. WASHINGTON recommended the abolition of the hereditary feature and the expenditure of the funds through the agency of the various State Governments. Gen. GREENE, however, fretted under the unjust suspicion, and would have defied it. He even went so far as to say that the "uproar" was "in the temper of the people, and not in the matters complained of." "Remove one thing, and they will find another," and he thought that a little jealousy of the kind shown toward the order might "bind the people together." But WASHINGTON'S views easily prevailed; the society was reorganized in accordance with them, and entered on a peaceful and honorable career.

This year the average voter in California will certainly have a wide range of choice. There are four candidates for Governor in the field, also three sets of nominees for Congressmen, with more coming on. The question of locality is not likely to have much influence, as the candidates for Governor are evenly distributed about the State. IRWIN, Democrat, and BIDWELL, Independent, are from the north; PHELPS, Republican, is from the central part of the State; and LOVETT, Temperance candidate, is from a southern coast county. In all this richness, the floating vote will hardly know where to settle; and the quadrangular contest is stirring up the newspapers to a degree of acrimony which is quite diverting to outside observers.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

That venerable humbug, the Tammany Society, held its annual festival yesterday. There was only a small gathering, and the celebrities on the stand were strictly local, including, of course, JOHN KELLY; the calibre of the remainder of the crowd may be imagined from the fact that KELLY was the most distinguished one among them. Mr. S. S. COX made the speech of the occasion. It was a long speech, but we are sorry to say that it was not a strong one. Mr. COX can make very sensible speeches when he has a mind to, and very witty ones also; but when he sets out to make a partisan speech to a partisan gathering he is not at home.

But then, yesterday's meeting, if it was a partisan one, might have been treated from the plane of higher partisan politics. Had Mr. COX chosen, he might have given his party advice that would have been worthy of him, and have helped to rescue it from the slough of hopeless debasement into which it is fast sinking. He might have done something toward defining the issues on which his party shall go into the great Presidential fight next year, and the position which it shall take on such issues: s are likely to be made. Such a course would at least have been becoming and natural in a representative who has been so long and so steadily honored by his party as has Mr. COX.

Perhaps the fact that the Democracy is very much confused just now with reference to its probable position next year may have deterred Mr. COX from touching that subject very boldly. Nothing could be plainer than that the party is at present radically divided on the only important national question, the financial one, and there is much reason to suppose that the breach will grow wider instead of less wide. Mr. COX himself was on the ground at Columbus, we believe, when the Ohio Democrats adopted their now famous platform—a platform that became famous much more quickly than its authors expected. He even joined Senator THURMAN in "rallying" the hard-money Democrats in support of the remarkable position taken in that platform. What does he think of it? And if he thinks—as we do not doubt that he does—that the financial resolutions of the Ohio Democrats are shameful in point of honesty and fatally mistaken in point of policy, why does he not say that, and plumply advise his old friends in Ohio—of whom he has many—to destroy the heresy in the platform by defeating the candidate who stands on it?

We do not expect any such exhibition of moral courage as this from Mr. COX. We did hope for something of the kind to justify the respect we have hitherto felt for Mr. THURMAN. But when that gentleman kissed the rod with which Messrs. PENDLETON and EWING smote him we could hardly anticipate any more courageous course from Mr. COX. These gentlemen probably solace their consciences with the reflection that it is better for the Democracy in Ohio to win on a bad platform than for them to be defeated. But it is easy to see that such an argument has its disadvantages. The public naturally infers that a party whose most intelligent men support it whether it is right or wrong will always be in the hands of its least intelligent members, if the latter can manage to get hold of the machinery, as they generally can. It is precisely this fatal facility in silencing its best men that makes the Democratic Party about as weak a dependence in the work of reform as any party could be.

TITLES WITHOUT HONOR.

Since most persons use titles of respect or disrespect without the slightest sense of fitness, we have no great concern in a late English decision concerning the right to be called "reverend." Nevertheless, it may be a reasonable subject for inquiry whether a title is necessarily a description. A clergyman—that is to say a man regularly ordained to preach the Gospel, and administer its ordinances according to the form of some denomination of Christians—is to be revered. Therefore he is called "reverend." If he happens to be a Dean, Bishop, or Archbishop, he is called very reverend, most reverend, or right reverend, as the case may be. If these titles are not mere emptiness, they mean that a Dean is more to be revered than a simple clergyman, and that a Bishop is to be revered superlatively in the ascending scale from which we quote these titles of respect. But it should be borne in mind, that in some countries the right to wear any of these titular endowments is controlled by the State, when the State has charge of an established church. In England, therefore, the Chancellor of Lincoln lately forbade Mr. KEET, a Wesleyan preacher, the use of the title "reverend." Of course, the Chancellor could not prevent Mr. KEET'S friends and parishioners calling him reverend, if they chose; but that functionary could forbid the erection of a tombstone in a churchyard bearing the name of Mr. KEET'S daughter with the statement that the tenant of the grave was the offspring of "The Rev. HENRY KEET." This he accordingly did, alleging that the Wesleyan minister was a "schismatic," and that his permission to wear the title of "reverend," even upon a tombstone, would be "disseminating doctrines inconsistent with those of our Church." That is to say, Mr. KEET is a schismatic, and not to be revered; therefore, to put that statement on his daughter's tombstone would be to record a falsehood in enduring marble. What a panic there would be if some Chancellor should order the obliteration of all lies on tombstones. The man who died "sincerely regretted" would stand no chance whatever before such an inquisition; and the "beloved husband" of the wife who is no longer a widow would be obliged to lie without an insincere inscription above him.

That even the regularly recognized reverends are not always reverend is too notorious to require an illustration. In the same newspaper that contained Chancellor PHILLIMORE'S decision stripping the unfortunate KEET of the title given him by the stone-cutter, was a story to the point. By the humor of chance this story was to the effect that a certain "Rev. THOMAS MORRIS HUGHES, stipendiary Curate," &c., had that day been arrested for drunkenness, riotous conduct, assault, and a variety of other offenses. Why was he reverend and not his Wesleyan brother? If Mr. KEET be a schismatic, Mr. HUGHES is no less a reprobate, according to the testimony of his neighbors. And if it be heresy to say that one of them is reverend, it is a falsehood to teach that the other is. If it comes to that, however, we may be obliged to admit that in our own country no man is either "reverend" or "honorable" except to his personal followers. We perceive that some of the newspapers speak of a "reverend seducer;" and one paper published a shameful story lately with the attractive title of "A Reverend Scamp." This is very much in the vein of the Missouri legislator who said, "The honorable gentleman from Skunk Ridge is a liar and a thief." Indeed, when we are brought to this pass, we have great difficulty in settling where our favorite title of "Hon." really belongs. Unfortunately it is too often an inaccurate description of its wearer; and we know that there is neither legal nor constitutional warrant for its use. If Congressmen are "honorable," then a gambler, a forger, a perjurer, or a miscellaneous scamp may sometimes be entitled to wear that dignified and dignifying appellation during his natural life. As for the multitude of Judges, Generals, and Governors who infest the land, it is well understood that their titles are by brevet, and only serve to cheapen the real article—which is not a serious mischief. Our only concern is that there shall be no restriction in this business. Even the President of the United States has no more sounding title than "Mr. President." "His Excellency," as sometimes applied to high dignitaries of the Republic, is a weak invention of over-polite people who love a big phrase. In this Republic, at least, honors are easy.

THE OUTBREAK IN TRANSYLVANIA.

The news telegraphed on Friday from Pesth of an outbreak of the peasantry of Transylvania against the nobles can have no political importance. It is not a symptom of either rebellion or revolution. This beautiful mountain region, guarding the eastern border of the Austrian Empire, through whose "iron gate" the Danube forces its romantic course, is inhabited to a large degree by an ignorant and poor peasantry, the Wallache. Before the revolution of 1848, these people were serfs, and obliged to pay for their land by a fixed number of days' work to their masters, the Magyar nobility. The great revolution under KOSSUTH burst all these feudal bonds, and left the Transylvanian peasantry free. The masters were in part indemnified for their losses, and the *Bauer* held possession of their little plots of land which they had occupied, and for which they paid rent in labor. Later, under the new union with Austria, Transylvania, as part of Hungary, passed under the new suffrage laws, and these peasants, where they could pay a very low tax, were permitted to vote. With their new power and position they were by no means always contented with the final settlement of the old feudal claims. It sometimes happened that the plots of land which they thought they owned, were adjudged by the Court of Claims to the former master. One interest in especial was left somewhat in confusion—the most important agricultural interest of Transylvania, the vineyard property. The mountain-sides of this region, as is well known, produce the most delicious wines of Eastern Europe. The peasants' small vineyards had become very valuable. Yet the new laws did not always restore to them the full fee of these little plots, but required them to pay a tax or rental in produce to the former Magyar owners. This is true also of some of the vineyards owned by German peasants. The exaction has become a great burden on the peasantry, and has created a bitter feeling between them and the Magyar nobles. The success of the Democratic party under VON TISZA has undoubtedly inspired them with hopes that all such burdens would be removed.

The recent failure in harvests in Hungary, especially in the vine culture, has made the tax more difficult to bear. Undoubtedly, this is the cause of the outbreak, which has resulted in the murder of two of the county magistrates, (Magyars,) and has compelled the dispatch of imperial troops from some of the garrisons of Hungary.

If this explanation prove to be the correct one, the riot is simply a portion of the movement, inevitable in an old European society while removing feudal burdens. Transylvania itself is almost the last province in Europe where the life of the Middle Ages still survives; where wealthy barons, in castles built before America was discovered, govern square miles of territory, with hundreds of obsequious peasants, and live in the barbaric splendor of the age when the Kings of Liebenbürgen were the compeers of the Emperors of Austria. This state of society, intensely interesting though it may be to the traveler and student, is by no means so agreeable to the peasant; and it is not improbable that this class is asserting now its legal rights in that country, and has thus created such excitement in that usually tranquil region.

REPUBLICAN AND ROYAL ETIQUETTE.

People who grumble about the expense and etiquette, or lack of etiquette, of our republican form of government may find amusement in the discussion which has been caused by the Prince of WALES' proposed visit to India. Some of our Thoughtful Patriots are very much exercised when a President of the United States makes a journey. They think it "flunkeyism" for any mention to be made of the President's movements. They are sure that the foundation of our liberties is being sapped by illegitimate expenditures for the trip, or that some grave disaster must happen to the country while the chief magistrate is off for a holiday. JEFFERSON was roughly handled by some of his critics because he went to Monticello—then a long journey from the capital—during the vacations of Congress. LINCOLN was held up to general execration by the opposition papers when he paid an occasional visit to the Army; and a certain ambulance, in which the President's wife and family rode at such times, was likely to become as historical as the more lately famous landaulet of a high functionary of the Government. Even a Presidential fondness for horses, which vexes the souls of some extra fine people, is thought undignified, although WASHINGTON had a penchant for the noble beast, which led an eminent foreigner to declare that the Father of his Country probably knew more about horses than any man of his time. Considering that some Presidents and sovereigns of other States have been addicted to cock-fighting, ballet girls, opera bouffe, and even less refined diversions, we have small occasion to find fault with the amusements of our chief men, from WASHINGTON downward.

To be sure, the Prince of WALES is not yet the ruler of Great Britain, but he will be if he lives, and his intended visit to India is to be a royal progress through that part of his future dominions. With our simple ideas of etiquette and display in public life, it seems absurd that such a journey should become a subject for national concern. But it is. In the first place, there is the question of its cost. Who shall pay the bills? the nation, India, or the privy purse of the royal family? It is a pretty delicate matter, and its adjustment evidently vexes other intellects than those that control the newspapers. Then there is the matter of precedence. Is the royal traveler to go as the guest of the Viceroy of India, who represents in his awful person the majesty of so much of British power as may be exhibited to the masses of India? That would put the future sovereign of the Empire in leading-strings to a mere subject, and leave on the Indian mind an unfavorable impression as to the dignity of the "King that shall be." And it is evident that the heir-apparent presented to India in all the gorgeousness due his exalted rank would so impress the people for the time, that they would never after be able to get back their former respect for a Viceroy whom they had seen "playing second fiddle" to somebody else. To dress the Prince in royal robes, with his ermine, velvet, and other imperial millinery, to say nothing of a fifteen-pound diadem, would be a pretty sight, and his appearance would impress the pageant-loving Orientals very much. But this would be a most uncomfortable garb for Indian travel, even if the Prince rode on an elephant, as Citizen SEWARD'S party did—to their great dismay—when they visited the Maharajah of Putteeala. The uniform of a British Field Marshal, however suitable to the climate of Aldershott, would nearly kill the wearer in the heated climate of India. One parade would probably finish the heir-apparent. It has been suggested that the Prince might adopt the native costume, and that the sciatica which afflicts the royal legs would be ameliorated by wearing a muslin petticoat dotted with gold spangles, while a gauze turban and short gown would be quite the thing for a grandee who has the portly figure of the GUELPHS. The Princess wants to go with her husband, too, and there are insuperable obstacles in the way. The laws of the Medes and Persians were not more strict than are the usages of the Indians in regard to women. They still say, as HAROUN-AL-RASCHID said, that "women have little sense and no religion." Neither cattle nor women are allowed inside sacred inclosures. Plainly, the amiable and popular Princess cannot go to India, although she may have set her heart upon the journey.

Happily, we escape all these vexatious problems, although we have some others peculiar to our political condition, which give publicists infinite bother. When a President of the United States takes a journey, there can be no debate about precedence, garb, titles, or etiquette. If the captain of a steam-boat has a grudge against him, he can sail away with his craft, leaving the chief magistrate on the dock, fuming and forlorn, without fear of the Privy Council or Parliament. And if the President be invited to a celebration in a neighboring State, his entertainers can publish thereafter an itemized bill of expenses, which will afford infinite amusement to our free-and-easy people, and still seem quite the thing to those who regret that the Administration is drifting into Cæsarism and an open assumption of imperial power and pomp. The fact is that we hate all appearance of dignified state; therefore we delight to speak of a Bishop as "Bish," and deride the Justices of the Supreme Court for their "black silk night-gowns" on the bench. Luckily, we have few royal visitors to entertain, and when we do, the question of etiquette only vexes the souls of a select committee. The Shah of Persia would be no greater sight to us than RED CLOUD and SPOTTED TAIL. Either one would draw a crowd in Broadway; and we venture to say that SHACKNASTY JIM would be a greater attraction here than the Sultan of Zanzibar is in London, where the people, surfeited with barbaric Princes, cannot make up their minds whether he is worth running after. Still, as we have so few of these puzzles of rank and custom, we make the most of what we have. There is no occasion for solicitude on the subject of the President's exact position in State pageants; but we make ourselves unhappy about his cigars. LINCOLN never asked for additional prerogatives; but the public was very much agitated about his wife's wardrobe.

THE SUMMER VACATION.

The people who seek rest and recreation during the Summer are of various tastes, but none need fail to find what ought to refresh and feed body and brain and soul. Those who are charmed by the restless sea can find measureless content on some island or by the beach, watching its infinite changes, and listening to the murmur or the roar of its many-voiced waters. There is in the dimness of the distant line where sea and sky meet a suggestion of the infinite that stimulates the dreamy imagination. "Old ocean's gray and melancholy waste" has ever drawn to its side the poets who delight us with their songs. But it has also become fashionable, as Long Branch and Newport bear witness, where dashing equipages, the most brilliant diamonds, the richest silks, the mostly costly laces are taken for display, and the far blue sea is only useful for its cooling breezes and for its facilities for surf-bathing. But there are quieter places along the New-England beach, where shattered nerves, tired bodies, and weary brains may escape from the labor and wrench and strain of our American life, and find in water, air, and sky a balm and a restorative. With a few books, a few congenial friends, and the charm of conversation, a pleasant home may be made, where the scorching heats of Summer are scarcely felt; and with the door shut on the hurly-burly of business or professional or society life, the tired worker can take repose, and draw in the vital forces of a new life.

But there is for others the solicitation of the Summer fields, and the great, silent mountains. Those who have frequented Northern New-York, Vermont, New-Hampshire, and the woods of Maine, if they have any love of nature in its most varied and beautiful manifestations, are never content with a single visit. The fagged worker from our City, who has made his Summer excursion up the Hudson, through Lake George and Lake Champlain, and among the Green and White Mountains, stopping days or weeks by the way, can expect to find nothing more delightful anywhere. There are hundreds of places in Northern New-England easily reached, hardly more than a day's ride from the City, yet as quiet as nature itself, lying in the shadow of these mountains, where every day may be as full of rest or as full of activity as one can desire.

Or, if one seeks for grander scenery still, he can go to the Rocky Mountains. It is not now a long journey; it may be full of adventure; it is sure, to any but the very dullest soul, to be crowded with new pleasures. To Eastern eyes it opens a new world. Soil, climate, scenery, have no parallel east of the Mississippi. At the base of the mountains, the traveler is more than 4,000 feet above the sea; and the highest summits in Colorado attain to nearly 15,000 feet. Wagon roads pass over divides 12,000 feet high; streams are fed all Summer by the melting of the snow that never quite leaves the highest points in the range; deep cañons yawn thousands of feet beneath. Yet here civilization is pushing its outposts. A railroad skirts the mountains for a hundred miles south of Denver, and is being pushed up the gorges to the rich mining towns; and one must visit that region soon, or he will find in it little of the solitude and the wilderness that to many have given it a special charm. But civilization cannot lessen the grandeur and vastness of the mountain scenery, nor, let us hope, rob the climate of its restoring power for enfeebled or over-taxed workers. The new State is not likely soon to lose its attractions for the Summer wanderer, "who, in the love of Nature, holds communion with her visible forms," and to whose understanding "she speaks a various language." People need not go abroad for health and recreation if they will only look for the right places in their own country.

OBITUARY.

HON. SAMUEL AMES.

The death of Hon. Samuel Ames was announced by telegraph last night. He died at his residence, at Keeseville, Essex County, N. Y., on Saturday night. Mr. Ames was born in Champlain June 29, 1824, and was educated at the Champlain and Keeseville academies, studied law and engaged in practice at Keeseville, where he also became a banker. He was elected to the State Senate in 1871 on the Republican ticket, over the Democratic candidate, John W. Havens, by a majority of 2,232, and after his term retired from political life. He was a member of the Senate that sat as a Court of Impeachment for the trial of the deposed Judges, but was not present at the trial, serious sickness having compelled him to absent himself most of the session. Mr. Ames was a Whig, and became a Republican when the party was formed.

REV. ROBERT C. VERMILYE, D. D.

Rev. Robert C. Vermilye, D. D., who was for eighteen years Professor of Theology in Hartford Seminary, died in Hartford, Conn., at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

FOURTH OF JULY OBSERVANCES.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT LONG BRANCH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 5.—Independence was lazily celebrated here to-day. The hotels displayed flags, and a salute was fired at sunrise from the beach with a 12-pounder. Otherwise there was only a vast amount of powder burning by children until evening. Then all the hotel bands played patriotic music, and the grounds in several instances were illuminated with colored lanterns. Fireworks, too, were extensively used. The President's cottage showed no unusual animation during the day. In the evening, after his supposed return from Heightstown, there was a serenade by a village band, but the President did not appear. The "Stars and Stripes" hung from the veranda. There were no ceremonies.

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN GEN. FORREST AND THE COLORED PEOPLE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 5.—Business was almost entirely suspended here to-day. There was no organized observance of the day except by the colored people, whose societies paraded the streets and proceeded to the fair grounds, where a barbecue was held. Speeches were made by Gens. Forrest and Pillow. Miss Lewis, (colored,) on behalf of the colored Society of Pole-bearers, presented Gen. Forrest with a bouquet in token of reconciliation, which the General accepted with a few brief remarks.

THE INDIANS CELEBRATING THE FOURTH.

ATOKA, Indian Territory, July 5.—The first celebration of our national birthday ever attempted by American Indians took place here to-day, at least 3,000 Indians participating, who all sat down to a bountiful dinner in a beautiful grove near the town. Gov. Allen Wright, an educated Choctaw was President of the day. He welcomed the people in an appropriate address. He was followed by the present principal Chief, Col. Coleman, who spoke in the Choctaw language. His address was particularly interesting and progressive. Hon. M. W. Reynolds, of Kansas, was the orator of the day. Speeches were also made by Hon. B. W. Perkins, of Kansas; Mayor Wright, Col. Kelso, and others.

FIRE-WORKS SUPPRESSED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 5.—To-day was observed as the ninety-ninth national anniversary by an almost entire suspension of business. Thousands went on excursions down the bay and by railroad, and to picnics in the country. The ordinance prohibiting the use of fire-works in the city limits has been strictly enforced by the Marshal of Police, and up to this hour (10 o'clock P. M.) not an accident has been reported. There have been two alarms of fire, the total damage not exceeding $600.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT A COLORED CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.

VICKSBURG, Miss., July 5.—The negroes had a Fourth of July celebration at the Court-house to-day. Some difficulty occurred among the audience during the speaking at about 1 o'clock, when firing commenced. Several of the negroes were wounded and three unknown negroes were fatally shot. John Hill, a white man, was shot, and is supposed to be mortally wounded. At 8 o'clock P. M. all was quiet.

THE FOURTH IN ATLANTA—SPEECH OF ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 5.—The celebration of Independence Day here called together the largest mass-meeting at this place since the war. Gov. Smith presided. Hon. A. H. Stephens, the orator of the day, made a speech on the Declaration of Independence. He reviewed the causes leading to American freedom, and described the grand celebration at Philadelphia, July 4, 1789. He said: "This is a centennial period. The grand demonstrations in honor of the 100th anniversary of the destruction of tea at Boston and Baltimore, and the battles of Concord, Lexington, and Bunker Hill, and the Mecklenburg Declaration, which have brought the different sections into more harmonious accord, are but a prelude to the celebration of the Centennial of this Declaration, which is to come off next year at Philadelphia. The question is mooted whether we shall be represented in that celebration. In reply I say with all the emphasis I can command, Yes. What more fitting occasion could be planned for the gathering of the people to consider the nature of their institutions and contemplate their workings in the past, especially when administered on the principles on which they were founded." In conclusion, Mr. Stephens said: "All honor now and forever to the men who, by their deeds in the council chamber and on the battle field, achieved our independence."

The orator was frequently applauded during his speech.

THE CENTENNIAL GROUNDS.

INTERESTING EXERCISES YESTERDAY—IMMENSE CROWDS PRESENT—BREAKING GROUND FOR A HEBREW MONUMENT TO RELIGIOUS LIBERTY—UNVEILING THE STATUE OF FREEDOM—THE STATUE OF COLUMBUS—AGRICULTURAL HALL—THE MONUMENTAL FOUNTAIN OF THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CENTENNIAL GROUNDS, PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The occasion was taken to-day to visit the Centennial Grounds, and to note the progress made upon the various buildings, for thousands of Philadelphians had never before seen them. The ceremonies were directed by the Centennial Board of Finance. There must have been on the grounds between 75,000 and 100,000 during the entire day. Among the prominent persons present were Gen. Potter, of Alabama; Hon. D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania; Prof. Cox, Judge Roach, Judge Denny, and W. Gray, Esq., of the Indiana State Centennial Board; W. Phipps Blake, Connecticut, Commissioner from that State; and Col. Thomas A. Scott, Pennsylvania Railroad.

The ceremonies began with a review of the local military, under command of Gen. Louis Wagner, by Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, President of the Commission, at Belmont. A pleasant feature of the day's festivities was the concert given by the pupils of the grammar schools in Machinery Hall, under the direction of Prof. Jean Louis. Seats were provided for 10,000 persons. These were all taken up, and about 5,000 persons stood around in the hall. The choruses were sung by 2,800 children.

Under a small tent to the north of Memorial Hall the members of the Order of B'nai B'rith held the exercises incident to the breaking of the ground for their proposed statue to religious liberty. Eight lodges of the order were represented. Rev. George Jacobs, President of the Third District Grand Lodge, presided at the ceremonies. Mr. Moses Elbrigh, of New-York, Secretary of the Grand Lodge, was present, and in a neat speech gave his official sanction to the proceedings. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Jastrow, of Philadelphia, and Lewis Abrahams, Esq., of Washington, D. C. Hon. Simon Wolf, of the same city, was to be the orator of the day, but was unable to be present. The site secured by the Hebrews is excellent, and will prove one of the adornments of the Memorial Hall grounds.

While these ceremonies were progressing, Mayor Stokley, of Philadelphia, in company with the members of the City Councils, and Mr. H. J. Schwarzmann, Chief Engineer of the buildings, unveiled the statue of "Freedom," under the dome of Memorial Hall. This was placed in position yesterday, and presented a handsome appearance. The address on the occasion was delivered by John L. Shoemaker, Esq., Solicitor of the commission.

Passing to the site of the Columbus monument, where the Italians were holding their ceremonies in the Italian language, it was gratifying to see how the crowd had been cared for on a hot day. There were several large tanks filled with ice-water, which were well patronized. The Columbus monument will also occupy a prominent position at the junction of the most prominent drives of the park. Mr. Wurzio Finelli presided, and addresses were made by Alonzo M. Viti, Esq., John A. Clark, Esq., of Philadelphia; S. F. Secchi de Casalia, of New-York, and Rev. A. Isolai, Pastor of the Italian Church. Heretofore all the pictures and statues of Christopher Columbus have appeared with a full beard. This has been discovered to be a mistake, and the new Italian monument will remedy this defect by giving Columbus a smooth face.

The ground for Agricultural Hall was broken to-day by Mayor Stokley. The building will be somewhat larger than was at first anticipated, and now everything will pass off rapidly in connection with it. Rev. William Newton, D. D., opened the ceremonies with prayer; Prof. McCosy, of Chicago, read the Declaration of Independence, and Hon. Frederick M. Watts, Commissioner of Agriculture, made an address.

This was a day for the commingling of nationalities. The Germans held a demonstration where a monument to Humboldt is to be erected. This affair has lagged somewhat on account of the Franco-Prussian war and other causes. The corner-stone was laid in September, 1869, and the whole affair is to be of bronze, costing about $13,000. The ceremonies were attended by the Young Mannerchor, Old Mannerchor, Liederkranz, Philadelphia Rifle Club, Knights of Pythias, and a German Post of the G. A. R. The singing societies sang the "Star Spangled Banner" in English, and then followed by the German songs, "Der Deutsche Maennergesang," and "Die Wacht am Rhein." The first address was delivered by Charles S. Keyser, Esq., in English. Mr. Keyser has the honor of being the gentleman who originated the idea of having the different organizations, religious and national, erect monuments in the Park, and the present instances of dedicating the places which they are to occupy are due to his exertions.

The Catholic total abstinence societies, numbering about 7,000 in line, made an imposing parade. They will erect a magnificent monumental fountain, to cost about $42,000. The central figure will represent Moses as having struck the rock, his right hand pointing to the heavens and the tables of the law in his left. Around this central figure and in the circular basin in which it stands will be colossal figures, nine feet high, of Father Matthew, Archbishop John Carroll, illustrious in the Revolution; Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Commodore John Barry, the father of the American Navy. The fountain site is northwest of Machinery Hall, in a pretty dell, and will be a spot much resorted to. The exercises here consisted of an address by John H. Campbell, Esq., President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of this archdiocese. Hon. Joseph R. Chandler delivered an address, and the ground was broken by Dr. Michael O'Hara, who made an eloquent speech. An address was also made by Rev. James O'Reilley, spiritual director of the Union, and Dean Patrick Byrne, President of the Union in America.

As a fitting close to the festivities on land, there was a review of the Schuylkill Navy by Commodore James M. Ferguson and Vice Commodore John Hockley, Jr., shortly after 5 o'clock.

THE RAILROAD LEASES IN VERMONT.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 5.—The hearing on the injunction of Sohier and Shultz versus the Vermont Central Railroad Company, set for to-morrow in the United States Circuit Court at Windsor, before Judge Hunt, will not be heard, the defendants consenting that the temporary injunction shall remain until some future session of the court. In the case of Birchard & Page versus Watt and others, a case growing out of an attempt to break the lease of the Vermont Valley Railroad to the Rutland Railroad, the defendants have also consented to let the temporary injunction remain, as in the preceding case. Consequently there will be no term of the court held at Windsor.

END OF THE RAILROAD WAR.

A BALTIMORE VIEW OF THE RESULTS—THE CONTEST WITH THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL—INCREASED RATES.

From the Baltimore American, July 5.

Nearly a month ago Vice President King, of the Baltimore and Ohio, and President Scott, and other representatives of the Pennsylvania Company, held a conference in New-York, at which a compact was drawn up, covering a settlement of the vexed questions involved in the railroad war. This occurred on Friday, June 11, and on the following Wednesday the compact was ratified by the Board of Directors of the two companies. Every one supposed that an immediate resumption of the regular passenger and freight rates would be the result, but such was not the case. In the course of the war, which commenced early in February last, companies other than the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania were forced to take part in the contest, and these corporations determined to have something to say in the making of the new rates to the West. For instance, the Michigan Central put its foot down, so to speak, and said that the rate from Chicago to New-York, and vice versa, should not exceed $18, whereas the Lake Shore, Baltimore and Ohio, and Pennsylvania Companies desired it to be advanced to the ante-bellum figure, $22. Everything possible was done to bring Mr. Joy, the President of the Michigan Central, to concede the $22 rate, but all to no purpose. Even the persuasive powers of President Scott were of no avail. The Michigan Central is supposed to be backed in its position by the Erie Company, if the latter corporation is able to back anything at present. It is known that the Erie refused to take part in the first Philadelphia conference between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio General Ticket and Freight Agents, Vice President Blanchard stating in a letter to one of the parties to it that in his opinion nothing of any moment could be done at any such conference. The only apparent result of the latter was a slight advance in the Baltimore cut rates on Western-bound freight. A second conference was held, at the end of which the situation as regarded rates was unchanged. Ever since the last meeting of agents, however, the head officials of both the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Companies have been keeping up a constant telegraphic and mail correspondence.

Saturday evening it was finally determined to wait no longer for the Michigan Central, the Erie, or any other company, but to advance the passenger fares West from Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the basis of an $18 Chicago-New-York rate, the advance to go into effect to-day. The terms of the compact ratified by the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Companies will practically go into effect to-day. That is to say, the cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Company will commence running to-day between Washington and New-York, and the rates of through tickets and checking of baggage fully resumed. Under this amicable adjustment of the differences which have existed for nearly five months travelers by the Baltimore and Ohio route to and from the West and South will be extended the same comforts and facilities over the New-Jersey lines of the Pennsylvania Company as those going by the Pennsylvania Road. The Baltimore and Ohio will have the same number of daily trains—four each way—as the Pennsylvania Company. Starting from Washington, the trains of both companies will leave at the same hours. Those of the former company, on arriving in Baltimore, will be taken from Camden Station to the President street depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, those of the latter as heretofore arriving at and departing from Union Depot, North Charles street. At Bayview, a short distance from the eastern border of the city, where the Union Railroad and Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad connect, a junction will be formed between the trains of the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Companies. A combination train will thus be formed in each case, and will proceed in this manner to Philadelphia and New-York. The trains from New-York will divide at Bayview. In all the offices of the Pennsylvania Company throughout New-York and New-England the tickets of the Baltimore and Ohio Company will be kept on sale, and in all the offices of the Baltimore and Ohio in the localities named the tickets of the Pennsylvania Company will be sold. Of course the friends of either company will exert themselves to dispose of their own tickets, but will also hold themselves in readiness to accommodate all who wish to purchase tickets of the opposition line. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company will also resume the sale of through tickets to New-York and points further East at their offices here to-day, and trains will leave President Street Depot about as they did before the war. In fact, the settlement is complete, and no one has any cause to grumble, except, perhaps, the travelers, who will be compelled to pay the advanced rates, with the prospect of paying still higher ones as soon as the Michigan Central comes round and consents to the $22 New-York-Chicago rate, which, in the opinion of railroad men here, is a mere question of time. The following tabulated statement will show the new rates from Baltimore and Philadelphia to the points named, as well as the present ones from New-York:

	Baltimore.	Philadelphia.	New-York
Chicago	$16 50	$17 00	$18 00
St. Louis	18 00	19 00	20 00
Cincinnati	12 25	14 00	15 00
Cleve

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN.

LATER ACCOUNTS OF IRELAND'S HOSPITALITIES.

THE BOG OF ALLEN AND THE CURRAGH—ERIN'S STEPPES—A FIELD DAY—INTERESTING MILITARY OPERATIONS — PICTURESQUE EFFECT OF THE "MARCH PAST"—AFTER INCIDENTS—A FLOWER SHOW.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DUBLIN, Thursday, June 24—Midnight.

The Irish word curragh means moor; and the name Curragh has been given to the widest and best moor in Ireland. In the heart of the County Kildare are two plains equally well known to the geographer and ordinary tourist. The one is the Bog of Allen, the other is the Curragh. The bog is 50,000 acres in extent—a vast level, save for a very small mound on which green grow the rushes; and this mound is known as the Island of Allen. The Curragh is six miles long by two, a vast sheep-walk, at least 6,000 acres in extent, forming, as a careful traveler hath it, "a more beautiful lawn than the hand of art ever made." Nothing can exceed the extreme softness and elasticity of the turf, the verdure charms the eye, and the surface ripple is in easy regularity with the gentlest of undulations. From any of these little hills you can see the country far and wide. You are only twenty-five miles from Dublin, and the Dublin hills are sharply, yet roundly, in sight. Wicklow County and the Queen's County are to the south, the former boasting its splendid mountains the latter elevations of no great dignity, indeed, but of rare historic interest. The Queen's County was planted, or settled, or laid out by Mary, commonly called the Bloody. The chief town is Maryborough. Its neighbor, the King's County, was laid out and called in honor of her husband, Philip of Spain, and the chief town is Philipstown. In these counties Cromwell stalked with more than Cromwellian vigor, and therefore, though by no means attractive counties, the historic page is in their favor. Well, these two counties, Wicklow County, and Kildare itself are all visible from any of the hills which bound the plain of the Curragh. On this plain we see vast flocks of sheep, the property of the neighboring farmers, who have the right prescriptive of grazing. We see also the camp of the British Army, the greatest camp in Great Britain. We see also great tracts of furze or gorse, the bushes as tall as a man. In these bushes live, literally without human appointment of any kind, the unhappy followers of the camp, and though the direst misery is endured and caused by these poor wretches, that extreme sensibility as to the liberty of the subject prevents anything like their removal. Their presence is confessedly one of the disgraces of the country.

A FIELD DAY.

The Curragh seen on a fine day presents a beautiful and even a noble aspect. The surrounding country is charming, the camp is novel and interesting, and the bustle of military life is everywhere present. There is, too, a fine race-course here; and the races are perhaps the best in Ireland. The Queen gives so many plates per annum for the encouragement of horse-breeding, the officers in the camp liberally subscribe for other prizes, and so when the races are announced there is considerable commotion in the sporting world. This matter of horse-racing on the Curragh is of ancient origin. I find, on inquiry, that so far back as the time of William III. Sir William Temple, his favorite adviser, caused prizes to be given and races to be run, and the custom has continued even unto this day. Perhaps by this time you may be curious to know why I have said so much about the Curragh, its past and present, and perhaps I ought to have begun by telling you that the General commanding the forces in Ireland, Sir Edward Holdich, having been requested to give a field day in honor of the American visitors, at once consented. The event was looked forward to with interest on all sides. Naturally enough our military men were anxious to see English troops at work, and the Irish, who, to my mind are a military but not a warlike people, are passionately fond of reviews, sham-fights, and indeed of holidays of any kind. We were all, then, in a state of dread, lest the weather should continue openly hostile or even threateningly sultry. A wet or even a cold day on a moor six miles by two would be too much after our tribulations in this country. Great expectations were formed on Monday and Tuesday, when the glass showed a steady tendency upward. Tuesday night was fine, and yesterday morning was not bright—a good sign in these parts.

ON THE ROAD.

Our entire party, ladies and gentlemen, were at the depot of the Great Southern Railway Company at 9:30 o'clock, and there we found Major Leech and Alderman Manning in readiness. I think I before told you that we travel on all the railway lines on cards signed by the Secretaries of all the companies. On this Southern Line they always put on a saloon car for our accommodation. It holds about a score, and is very comfortably fitted up. The start was made immediately, and in an hour we were at Newbridge Station, where we found hackcars to take us on to the curragh. Sir Edward Holdich was not present, and Gen. Seymour was in command. He in the kindest manner had commissioned an aide de camp to meet us at the station. Major Manning, (brother of the Alderman,) attached to the Control Department on the curragh, was also in waiting; and under the friendly guidance of these sons of Mars we were soon on the road. The country, as I have already told you, is relieved from its dead level by small hills, so small that the carmen drive right over them without a curve. After we had passed through the village of Newbridge we sighted the camp, with its wooden huts and white tents stretched along the plain and the bases of the hills. On we drove until we came to the quarters of the General commanding. Here we learned that he was on the field, but he had left directions that we were to take our places on a small hill which commanded a full view of the scene.

THE OPERATIONS.

I can hardly say how many men might be reviewed, in the strict sense of the word, on this plain. I know that the United Irishmen, in 1804, just after Emmett's rebellion, mustered 30,000 strong. Yesterday 9,000 looked like a small picnic party. On reaching our hill we were met by the Colonel of the Eighth Hussars, who received the party with great cordiality. We were placed between a couple of guns, by which our position was supposed to be maintained. If you can imagine this hill of ours to be the centre of a line of lesser hills stretching away to the right and left and then sloping to the plain; if you can fix a valley at the foot of this line, and then a line of hills above it, you will have a fair notion of the field. Beyond the opposite hills lay the enemy, and they were acting on the offensive. Our skirmishers lay behind gorse bushes in the valley, and replied to the enemy while we were rallying our forces above. The General commanding having learned that his army was in strength and position now came up to us, and although the war was of the most imminent character he alighted from his horse and received us in the heartiest manner. Major Leech first presented Col. Gildersleeve, then Gen. Dakin, Major Fulton, Col. Bodine, Major Arthur, Major Holland, Mr. Yale, Mr. Coughtry, and Mr. Coleman. The General shook hands with all, and was then presented to Mrs. Dakin, Mrs. Arthur, and the Misses Cole. After this pleasant interlude war was resumed. We opened a tremendous fire from our position; the enemy were forced by superior strength, and as soon as they appeared in the open between two hills our skirmishers formed in line and peppered them hotly. They took refuge under a hill to the west, when a body of cavalry dashed up, but were met by a phalanx of infantry and compelled to retire. These evolutions mimic as they were, created the utmost enthusiasm in the crowd of civilians who were ranged all along the hills outside the field. The riding of the cavalry, albeit they were in full retreat, for the guns of the enemy were upon them, was universally admired. Major Fulton and Gen. Dakin were close by the General commanding, and as he stood upon a ditch or dyke, in the midst of the crowd, his instructions were heard by all around. His aids were flying all over the field with orders, and the movements were executed in the most rapid and effectual manner. I had the good fortune to be instructed in the day's doings by Major Manning, who has served with distinction in the service in India; and though he had but a spectator's information as to intentions his sagacity proved to be generally correct. The critical moment in the day was when the enemy's guns were turned on the cavalry, and they in turn were getting at the thither side of a wood; the infantry of the enemy then endeavored to follow up their partial success by seizing a position of vantage near the south-east corner of the Curragh. As soon as they appeared in the open our men dashed forward, and when at close quarters poured in a murderous fire which quite checked further advance. At this moment we put out a flank movement, and the last hope of the enemy was gone. The battle, in fact, was over. The chief characteristics of the day were the splendid activity of the horse, the rapid movement of the engineers, the marvelous accuracy of the artillery. The infantry had not much to do beyond skirmishing and feinting now and then. They were provided with forty rounds per man, the artillery with thirty rounds per gun. From first to last we experienced the courtesy not only of Gen. Seymour, but of many distinguished military men in the field. They took the utmost care of our party, and left nothing undone which could tend to our comfort or advantage.

THE "MARCH PAST."

Now that the battle was over we prepared ourselves for the "march past"—the prettiest sight of all. Our carriages were driven down the hill—an Irish driver will run down anything—and we took our seats. The crowd of people were directed to take position on the brow of the hill we had left, so that they saw all, but from a little distance. The General was on horse beside the flagstaff. Our carriages were slightly in the rear. Right and left of us were the élite of half a dozen counties in carriages or on horseback. At least two scores of ladies were mounted. The entire troops were now to our left on the plain. Opposite were the combined bands of all the regiments to the number of about sixty or eighty men; the bands of the Third and Fourth Dragoons were also on the ground; and altogether there were such a glorious clash as we had not heard for many a day. When all was in readiness, and the bugle was about to sound the order for advance, Gen. Seymour commissioned Capt. Triphook, his Aide de camp, to request that Gen. Dakin and Col. Gildersleeve would take places beside him. I should mention that this is a rare honor, accorded only to the oldest men in the service and persons of the blood royal. The request was at once complied with, and all being settled, the bugle rang out the signal, and up came the Engineers, in blue uniform and gold lace. The drivers sat with their whip-handles turned on the saddle of the empty horse; the gunners sat like statues, upright, eyes right, perfect pictures of muscular repose. Three guns came by abreast, then two officers, then three more guns, and so on. The officers, as they passed the flag-staff, raised their swords from the decline, held them to the perpendicular until they passed, and then restored them to position. The General meantime held his hand to his hat and maintained the salute with great dignity. After the Engineers came the Third Dragoons, in bright scarlet coats, black trousers, striped with yellow, brass helmets, with white plumes. Then came the Fourth Dragoon Guards, similarly dressed, but with plumes of black and white. Then came the Royal Artillery in blue and gold, the breasts of the men covered with bars of embroidery, their big, black hairy hats relieved with red. It is impossible to imagine anything finer or nobler than these men and horses; a thousand sabres glittering in the sun, the solemn tramp of the hoofs coming down gently, yet suggestively, on the turf, their gallant bearing—manly, confident, beautiful. One was almost sorry for the infantry which must come after such a splendid host. There is a kindly pause in the procession, and then a low, eager cry runs along the line of spectators announcing the approach of "the Guards." Here they come in their ruddy scarlet coats and huge black hair caps; their stalwarth forms advancing in all the pride of manhood, power, and reputation. A finer body of men never trod soil. The officers, indeed, scions of the noblest houses in Great Britain, are thin, effeminate, affected; hardly one of them is as high as the lowest man in his company; hardly one of them is without his eye-glass, his tiny hands in tinier gloves, his little feet in patent leathers. And yet we know these fellows for all their vanity, have fought like lions. Then come the Fourth, the Eighth, the Ninety-first Highlanders, the Seventeenth, the Twenty-seventh, the Forty-sixth, the Fifty-third, and last of all the Tipperary Militia, now in training. All this time the bands are playing "God bless the Prince of Wales." As each regiment passes the Colonel commanding wheels off and rides over to Gen. Seymour, who says a word or two as to the men. The Colonel then gallops back to his place. The variety of movement commands attention, and the beauty of the spectacle stirs the blood until the whole mental constitution is touched and fired with admiration. An additional manœuvre was planned for the special behoof of the American visitors. As the men marched past they took up their position *en masse* in a hollow to the right of our crowd. When all had assembled the bands struck up a lively double-quick lilting Scotch air, and on came the forces trotting to the tune, and as regular in the trot as in the march. The effect was exceedingly pretty and striking. When the infantry had passed the cavalry came on, the horses trotting and keeping time in a fashion not often seen out of a circus. But this was not all. When we were almost satiated with satisfaction we observed that the infantry had trotted or marched off the ground, and that the cavalry had formed in a body on our left. Suddenly the Engineers came flying along as in a vision. Their rapidity was amazing and confounding to the eye. The guns hardly touched the ground. The men seemed likely to be unhorsed at any instant; but along they dashed, to the silent admiration of all, save the crowd on the hill-top behind us, who cheered with might and main. This sudden speed had one very pretty and touching effect which should not be forgotten. The tattered flags flew out from the poles, and spoke trumpet-tongued for the gallant fellows who had borne them on many a bloody field. Here and there a quick eye might catch a letter of the mottoes, "*Ubique*," and "*Duo Fas et gloria ducunt*." The splendid rags betrayed how nobly these mottoes had been maintained. The Third (Prince of Wales) Dragoon Guards came tearing along in due order; but not with the speed of the Engineers. Their flags were almost new, the old ones having been shot away. Talavera, Albuery, Vittoria, Peninsula, told of Wellingtonian glories, and Abyssinia of a little triumph in modern war. Here come the Fourth Dragoons at a state of gallop. They are the Royal Irish, and they flutter the star of St. Patrick, which is pretty much like any other star. On their colors there is the dubious question, "*Quis Separabit?*" and the Peninsula, Balaklava, and Sebastapol. All these regiments join below, and at the word, wheel with a clash of scabbards which rings over the whole field. The order for home brings the various bodies into a mass, and away they they swing until the turf trembles and the eye is dazzled with sabre and helmet flashing a thousand glances of portentous beauty. On all hands nothing but admiration is heard. Our military folk congratulate Gen. Seymour, and are in turn thanked for their approbation. Gen. Dakin is handed a return of the strength of the camp as it stood that day, and had he been mounted it was intended to have taken him and his friends on a brief inspection.

LUNCHEON.

The Colonel of the Ninety-first Highlanders—gallant, brawny heroes, albeit they wear trousers—now comes forward and claims the acceptance which the American Team had given a day or two previously in the matter of luncheon. This carried off all our males save Major Arthur and Major Holland, who pleaded the ladies' presence as an excuse. These two, the ladies, and the Irish party were then bound to Major Manning, who, as I have already stated, was as much concerned for us as his brother, the Alderman. To his tent, then, we gladly repaired. There the ladies found a lovely garden enriched with lovely flowers. We took to the tent and talked over the battle and its magnificent finale. After a brief time luncheon was served, and Barnaby Rudge's raven, surnamed Grip, never popped so many corks in so brief a time as did our excellent host's man in waiting. I am happy to say there was no speechifying, for the Major is a plain man and prefers deeds to words. Two or three officers came in and we made a goodly company. After a stroll through the camp we took to our cars and drove to the railway, where we met the guests of the Ninety-first. The Colonel and his lady were there to see us off, and everybody was more than kind. I believe Col. Gildersleeve fitly proposed the Ninety-first at luncheon, and the toast was drunk with more than "vigor." After a short run we were in town, and soon after dinner repose was found very welcome. Undoubtedly yesterday was the best day we are likely to have in Ireland. To the military of our party it was more than interesting. I venture to say it was instructive; to the civilians it was everything.

PRACTICE—A FLOWER SHOW.

This morning we rose betimes and read the orders of the day. Every man to the ranges for practice; the ladies to a flower show. As I have already stated, Col. Gildersleeve yields practice to nothing. It must be done, and it is done. If we win, it will be to this characteristic in his captaincy that victory will be due. If we lose, it will not be his fault. There is little use in setting down here the result of practice, for all will be over before this reaches you. So I prefer to say a word about the flower show. The Royal Horticultural Society—every society here is royal—holds three or four shows per annum. To-day's was the "rose show," so called from the fact that roses are par excellence the attraction of the occasion. Salthill is a pretty place, within five miles of Dublin, (on a railway line,) and one mile of Kingstown. The gardens are in a hollow and walks are in and on top of the bounding hills. The roses and fruits and exotics are shown in tents; the visitors walk through, and then promenade as they please. I must say promenading seems the *raison d'être* of the show. And this is rather mysterious when I say that never perhaps in any country was there such an exhibition. The roses were shown in boxes of a dozen each, and every variety was shown in abundance. The air was laden with perfume, the eye was wearied with loveliness. The exotics from the gardens of the Lord Lieutenant were absolutely fascinating, and those shown by the citizens were hardly inferior. It was difficult to imagine an educated people neglecting these to look at each other. And yet this was so. There was indeed a hasty run through the tent; but the great crowd were in the grounds, listening to the music of a couple of bands and chattering furiously until there was quite a hum in the atmosphere. Alderman Cole and Mr. Coughtry represented the gentlemen of our party, and Mrs. Dakin and Mrs. Arthur the ladies. They were received at the gate by the Committee of the Society, and Mrs. Dakin and Mrs. Arthur were presented with superb bouquets. The bands played "Hail Columbia," which, heretofore unknown in Ireland, is now quite the popular air. The show, which was in truth a huge garden party, was in every respect a success. The Irish ladies were brilliantly dressed, and presented rare specimens of Celtic beauty. A short drive took our ladies to town and dinner. To-morrow is set down for practice, and Saturday will be similarly occupied. On Saturday evening the team will be the guests of Trinity College. On Sunday there will be a country excursion, on Monday rest, and on Tuesday the great international match.

THE GREAT TRIAL.

THE BEECHER CASE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 6.—Rev. Drs. Parker, Henry Allon, and Alexander Raleigh, prominent Congregational ministers, yesterday drew up and signed an address, which is open for other signatures until Friday next. The signers declare that having watched the late trial of the case of Tilton versus Beecher, they thank God they are enabled to record an expression of their judgment and feeling as entirely favorable to Mr. Beecher's Christian character.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

A RUMOR OF THE RECALL OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN.

LONDON, July 6—6 A. M.—The morning papers say that a report was prevalent in Paris yesterday that the French Ambassador to Berlin had been recalled, and it had the effect of flattening the Bourse.

ITALY.

THE SUCCESSOR TO COUNT CORTI AT WASHINGTON.

ROME, July 5.—An authoritative announcement is made that Signor Blanc has been appointed the successor of Count Corti at Washington.

PORTUGAL.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER CONGRATULATED ON THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

LISBON, July 5.—The members of the diplomatic body and Portugese dignitaries of high rank waited on Mr. Moran, the United States Minister, to-day, and congratulated him on the anniversary of American independence.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

IN THIS CITY.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the basement of No. 212 Third avenue, occupied by Jacob Suman, crockery dealer; damage, $50.

The fire-works on a stand at Forty-third street and Eighth avenue took fire early yesterday morning and were consumed; damage, $10.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the grocery store of Ernest Warncke, No. 830 Greenwich street; damage, $300; insured for $1,000. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, and Warncke was arrested by the Police on suspicion of having set fire to the place, and was held to await the action of the Fire Marshal.

At 3 o'clock A. M. a window-curtain in the apartments of Frank Gallagher, at No. 70 Sheriff street, ignited from fire-crackers. Loss, $20.

At 7:20 A. M. the cornice on the roof of the tenement house No. 291 First avenue, owned by George Ocke, took fire from fire-works. Damage, $50.

A quantity of fire-crackers exploded at 1 P. M. in the window of No. 209 Stanton street. Damage, $5.

The awning in front of Badt & Kisinsky's hat store, No. 353 Third avenue, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Damage, $20.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the toy and candy store of Elizabeth Frazer, No. 161 Ninth avenue, caused by a little girl leaving a piece of burning "punk" on the counter. Damage to stock and fixtures, $1,000; no insurance. The building, which is owned by E. H. Cushman, was damaged to the extent of $300; insured.

At 4 P. M. a fire occurred in the second floor of No. 349 Eighth avenue, occupied as a dry goods store by George Keys. Damage to stock and building, $1,000; fully insured.

A slight fire occurred in T. New's roofing shop, No. 544 East Seventeenth street, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The roof of No. 15 Pitt street was damaged $20 by fire caused by fire-crackers.

Shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday evening a fire broke out on the second floor of the two-story brick building No. 136 Prince street, occupied by A. Diamant, importer and dealer in feathers. Damage to stock, $5,000. The building, owned by the Lorillard estate, was damaged $300; insured.

Fire-crackers occasioned a slight fire yesterday evening in the basement of No. 327 Eighth avenue occupied by Einess Pelhenke as a dyeing establishment.

The roof of the four-story brick building No. 427 Hudson street was slightly damaged by fire last night.

The three-story building No. 116 Thompson street, occupied by Matthew Farin, was damaged $50 by fire yesterday evening.

The two-story brick house No. 128 Ninth avenue was slightly damaged last night by fire.

The six-story tenement-house No. 151 Wooster street, was damaged $100 by fire last night. Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, was badly burned while extinguishing the flames.

IN BROOKLYN.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning the awning in front of a candy store at No. 71 Meserole street was set on fire by a bunch of fire-crackers. The fire was extinguished with slight loss.

The roof of the frame house No. 599 Grand street caught fire from a bunch of fire-crackers yesterday, and was slightly damaged.

OTHER FIRES.

At Shamokin, Penn., on Sunday night, a fire destroyed four stores, a blacksmith's shop, and two dwellings. The loss is about $50,000, and is partly covered by insurance.

The Roman Catholic Church at St. Luc, Province of Quebec, and an adjoining building were destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. A man named Piorbean perished in the flames.

Mann & Dater's sash and blind factory on Ida Hill, Troy, N. Y., was partially destroyed by an incendiary fire yesterday. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $15,000.

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in the basement of an unoccupied two-story frame house owned by Mr. Joseph Whittemore, on Gardeu street, Stapleton, Staten Island, which was entirely destroyed. The building was an old one, valued at about $1,800, and insured for that amount. There appears to be little doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and there will probably be an investigation of the matter.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE PERTH AMBOY REGATTA.

SIXTEEN BOATS ENTER THE CONTEST—THE SUSIE S., EMILY P., AND LULA THE WINNERS.

An overcast sky, with thunderous-looking clouds and a quiet, glutinous air that seemed too sultry to move in a breeze, gave little promise of sport in the Raritan Bay yesterday morning, but a part of the programme for the celebration of the glorious Fourth of July in Perth Amboy was a regatta of the Perth Amboy Yacht Club, and at 10 o'clock in the morning nearly all the boats were in readiness for a start.

Eighteen entries for the regatta had been made, but the Jeannette, Frou-Frou, and Teresa did not come to time, and the following were the boats that contested the races:

First Class—Checmann, Ocean Spray, Susie S., Staten Island, Cynthia.

Second Class—Chi Psi, Hitty McGinn, Emily P., William F., Burton, Claudine G. Davison.

Third Class—J. F. Morris, Kate, Lule, Fidget.

At the last moment the J. Saunders, owned by J. A. Quinn, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, a sloop 21 feet 11 inches in length, was sought to be entered, but as it was too late she sailed the course for first and second class boats for a pool made up by the owners of boats of those classes.

The start was a flying one, and the breeze was so faint that no effort was required to keep the yachts in position before the firing of the first gun, which was at 10:25 A. M. The start was in the following order: The Claudine G. Davison crossed the line at 10:33:15 A. M., the Chi Psi at 10:34:53 the Hitty McGinn at 10:35:12, the Susie S. at 10:38, the Ocean Spray at 10:39:29, the Cynthia at 10:39:45, the Emily P. at 10:39:56, the Staten Island at 10:39:59, the Burton, the Saunders, the William F. and the Checmann at 10:40, the Fidget at 10:43:16, the Kate at 10:43:49, the Morris at 10:46:46, and the Lula at 10:47:17.

In the short stretch up to stake-boat No. 2, which was arranged to give the townspeople a view of the race, the relative positions of the yachts were somewhat changed, as a light breeze from south-east by east was enough to show the difference in the speed of the boats, although not enough to raise a ripple of excitement. Around stake-boat No. 2 the yachts passed in the following order, the time not being taken: Susie S., Chi Psi, Claudine G. Davison, Hitty McGinn, Ocean Spray, Staten Island, Cynthia, Checmann, Emily P., William F., Burton, Fidget, Saunders, Lula, Kate, and J. F. Morris.

On the way down the bay the yachts crossed the starting line in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Susie S.	11	18	10	Staten Island	11	33	22
Claudine G. Davison	11	25	00	Cynthia	11	33	30
Ocean Spray	11	29	45	William F.	11	35	40
Chi Psi	11	30	00	Fidget	11	36	30
Hitty McGinn	11	31	00	Burton	11	38	30
Checmann	11	32	00	Lula	11	42	30
Emily P.	11	33	00	Kate	11	47	35
				J. F. Morris	11	48	00

After this the little tug Raritan, which had on board Commodore William Bell, Mr. W. P. Boggs, the Secretary of the club, and the Regatta Committee, consisting of Messrs. Philip E. Thomas, Henry Farmer, and J. Kearney Smith, with a number of invited guests, steamed toward the lower buoys, and timed the first three boats. The Susie S. kept the lead she took early in the race until the finish, although pressed closely for a time by the Checmann, which at one time was the favorite, bets of five to one being made on her against the field, but the wind died away utterly at the last, and the Susie S. dritted in a winner, by 14m. 25s., of the first prize, the Checmann taking the second money. Of the second class the Emily P. was the winner, and of the third class the Lula.

The following are the prizes awarded: To the first boat in the first class on time allowance, $100; second boat in the first class on time allowance, $50; first boat in the second class on time allowance, $75; second boat in the second class on time allowance, $40; first boat in the third class on time allowance, $50; second boat in the third class on time allowance, $25.

THE PASSAIC REGATTA.

The regatta on the Passaic yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Newark Common Council, was witnessed by a large concourse of citizens. The course was from the Paterson Railroad Bridge to the Midland Railroad Bridge, and the prizes were handsomely-engraved gold badges for the winners. The first race was a six-oared gig race between the Eureka Club, of Newark, and the Atlantic, of Hoboken. The Eurekas won in 9:55½ by two lengths. For the four-oared barge race the entries were the Tritons and Eurekas, of Newark; the Woodsides, of Woodside; the Atlantics, of Hoboken, and the Argonautas of Bergen Point. The Eurekas came in first, but the Woodside Club claimed a foul, and it was arranged that the Eureka Club should row with them on Friday to decide the race. The last race of the day was a single scull race between George D. Small, of the Teutons, James Mills of the Woodside, Robert Lehman of the Newark Scullers, W. E. Van Buskirk of the Bayonne Club and George Griswold of the Raritan Club, of New-Brunswick. The contest was a very exciting one, but Mills shot the line first in 9:22½, Lefman following close behind. The Bayonne and Teuton boats ran afoul of each other during the race and the Teuton skiff was overturned.

MINIATURE YACHTING IN PROSPECT PARK.

At the large lake in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, the miniature yachts were out in force, and regattas and friendly contests innumerable were witnessed by the hundreds of spectators who thronged Club Island and lined the shores of the lake. The first event of the day was the opening regatta of the American Model Yacht Club, which took place at 11 A. M. Six boats were entered to contend for the prize, which was a champion pennant, open to all comers, subject to the regulations mentioned in the TIMES of Sunday. The entries were as follows: Mr. Northrup's Millie, Mr. Peto's Mattie, Mr. Cole's Tudie, Mr. Wood's Mischief, Mr. Stewart's America, and a yacht owned by Capt. Porter. The starting point was from the west side of Club Island across to South Cove, the wind being south-south-west, and blowing a steady breeze. The Millie won two straight heats, and was declared entitled to the champion pennant, which she can carry until it is won by some other yacht. Several friendly contests were also witnessed, among which was a race between the Republic, Osceola, Adirondack, and Mattie, which was won by the Republic. The Eclipse, Culver, Hercules, and Unknown, four yachts belonging to the Long Island Model Yacht Association, also sailed a race to windward and return. The boats started from North Cove and sailed to South Cove and back, going over the course twice without stopping. When they crossed the line at the home stake-boat the second time the Eclipse was first, the Culver second, the Hercules third, and the Unknown fourth.

ROWING.

THE ANNUAL FOURTH OF JULY REGATTA ON THE CHARLES RIVER—JOHN BIGLIN WINS THE SINGLE-SCULL RACE—OTHER CONTESTS.

BOSTON, Mass., July 5.—The principal event in the celebration of Independence Day in Boston was the rowing regatta on the Charles River, which was witnessed by the largest crowd that ever lined the banks of that stream. Not a little importance was attached to it from the fact that the oarsmen of New-York and Boston, who are to represent their respective cities in the centennial regatta at Philadelphia, participated in the contests. The principal races were the single scull and four-oared.

The prizes for the single-scull race were $150 to first and $50 to second. There were twelve entries and seven starters, viz.: John Biglin, of New-York; Evan Morris, of Pittsburg; E. McHern, (better known as "Long Steve,") of California; J. A. Landers, of Salem; F. A. Plaisted, of Boston; Darby Kelly, of Boston, and John E. Brown. The distance was one mile up the river and return. Plaisted took the lead at the start, and Morris was second. But, when three-quarters of a mile up, Biglin spurted handsomely and shot to the front. Meanwhile Morris shipped two or three seas and lost all hope of winning. Biglin turned the upper stake clear of all competitors and won the race by a length and a half. Biglin's time was 16m. 1s.; Landers was second in 16m. 4s., and Morris third in 16m. 10s.

The second race was for Whitehall boats; purse, $75; distance, two miles; and three started. The T. Partlow, pulled by Evan Morris and M. De Lowry, won the race very easily in 18m. 44½s.

In the double-scull race four boats started, and all the contestants were oarsmen of local reputation. The purses amounted to $125, and the distance was two miles. The Macdonald brothers won an easy race in 14m. 12s.

The fourth race was for four-oared working-boats, distance two miles, and purses $75 and $50. Eight boats started, and the City Point crew won by nearly a dozen boats lengths in 14m. 31s. The John Leydon, of Lynn, being second in 14m. 59s.

The regatta terminated with the race for four-oared shells, for which there were nine entries. The prizes were $250 to the first and $75 to the second. The starters were the Biglin crew, of New-York, and the Faulkner-Regan and Shawmut crews, of Boston. The Biglin crew were the favorites up to an hour or two before the start, when the betting changed in favor of the Faulkner-Regan four. The race was a spin of four miles with three turns, and it proved quite exciting. The Faulkner-Regan boat went to the front the moment the word for starting was given, and a half mile up the course it was at least three lengths ahead. They turned the mile stake well in advance of the Biglin four, and came down the course with a stroke of forty-four to the minute, the Biglin crew following with forty-two strokes.

On the way down No. 2 in the Faulkner-Regan boat broke an outrigger, and the crew turned badly three lengths ahead of the New-York boat. It became apparent that the broken outrigger was worthless, and Faulkner ordered No. 2 in his boat to jump. This he did when an eighth of a mile up the course on the third mile, and he cleared the boat and swam ashore. The crew continued to pull the boat with three oars, and not only did they remain in the lead, but on the mile finish they opened a gap of fifteen boat lengths and crossed the line in 28m. 30s. The time of the Biglin four was 29m. 12s., and of the Shawmut crew 30m. 4s7.

RACES OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVY SIX-OARED BARGES AND THE COLLEGE CLUB—THE QUAKER CITY WINS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 5.—There was a race between the six-oared barges of the Schuylkill Navy, Quaker City, Undine, Malta, and the College Club, for a flag and Centennial stock. The race was won by the Quaker City after a hard struggle, the Malta second, Undine third, and college boys last. The distance was one mile.

BASE-BALL.

A VICTORY FOR THE HOBOKEN NINE.

At the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, yesterday, a very fine game of ball was played between the Hoboken nine and the Alpha nine, of Roseville, N. J., in the presence of about three thousand spectators. The batting and fielding of each club were excellent. The game was won by the Hoboken nine by a score of 11 to 8. The following is the score:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Hoboken	1	0	0	3	1	1	3	2	0	—11
Alpha	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	2	—	8

Umpire—Mr. Cook, of the Pavonia club.
Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

THE OLYMPIC CLUB DEFEATED BY THE FLYAWAYS.

Yesterday the Flyaway Club, of Hoboken, defeated the Olympic Club, of Lodi, in the presence of a great many spectators, by a score of 10 to 8, on the Olympic Grounds, Lodi, N. J. Kelty, Shannon and White excelled at the bat and in the field for the winning club. For the Olympics, Flanigan and Mullen played best. Appended is the score:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Flyaway	2	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	0	—10
Olympic	4	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	— 8

BASE-BALL NOTES.

The second game of base-ball, for the championship, was played on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, E. D., yesterday afternoon, between the Mutual Club, of this City, and the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, in the presence of about 3,000 spectators. The game was won by the Mutual Club, the score standing three to five.

At the Prospect Park Grounds, yesterday afternoon, a game was played between the Hudson and Frontier Clubs, of Brooklyn. It was won by the Frontier Club by a score of 8 to 3.

A game at the same place, yesterday, between the Oneida and Osceola Clubs, was won by the latter by a score of 14 to 9.

A return game was played at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday afternoon, between the Alliance Club, of Brooklyn, and the Union Club, of Elizabeth. N. J. The game was witnessed by about 1,000 persons, and was won by the Alliance Club by a score of 8 to 4.

A professional game was played in Hartford, Conn, yesterday, between the Boston and Hartford Clubs, which resulted in a victory for the Hartfords by a score of 7 to 0.

The New-Havens defeated the Olympics, of Paterson, N. J., in a game of base-ball there yesterday; score 14 to 8.

CRICKET.

THE MANHATTAN DEFEATED BY THE PROSPECT CLUB.

A very fine and interesting game of cricket was played on the Prospect Park ball grounds in Brooklyn, yesterday, between the Manhattan Cricket Club, of this City, and the Prospect Park Cricket Club, of Brooklyn. The game began at 11:45 A. M. and lasted until 7 P. M. The number of people on the grounds was small, and consisted mostly of base-ball players scattered over the field. The game was won by the Prospect Park eleven, chiefly by the fine batting of Errington, Ronaldson, and Dodge, the total of the first inning deciding the game. On the Manhattan side, Gilbert made the best score, making sixty-four runs in the two innings, Kersley thirty, and Hosford sixteen. The bowling of MacDonough and Hosford, in the second inning, was particularly effective. Several fine hits for five and six runs were made on both sides. The game was decided by the score of the first inning, the stumps being drawn at 7 P. M., before there had been time to play the second inning on the side of the Prospect Park Club. The following is the score:

MANHATTAN.

First Inning.		*Second Inning.*	
Hosford, c. Love, b. Errington	0	c. Errington, b. Ronaldson	16
Cammell, c. Ronaldson, b. Errington	2	l. b. w., b. Sprague	5
Frater, c. Errington, b. Ronaldson	4	b. Sprague	6
Gilbert, c. Sprague, b. Ronaldson	32	c. Woodhouse, b. Errington	32
Kersley, c. Scott, b. Errington	1	c. Peters, b. Errington	30
MacDougall, b. Errington	5	b. Ronaldson	4
Jenkins, run out	1	Not out	3
Heywood, c. Stikeman, b. Errington	9	b. Ronaldson	2
Oakley, c. White, b. Ronaldson	0	c. Dodge, b. Ronaldson	5
Beatty, b. Errington	0	c. Peters, b. Ronaldson	1
Jackson, not out	3	l. b. w., b. Errington	2
Extras	9	Extras	12
Total	63	Total	118

Fall of Wickets...1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 10th.
First inning. 3 6 14 25 47 52 52 53 63 63— 63
Second inn'g. 8 22 30 37 99 103 105 106 110 118—118

PROSPECT PARK.

First Inning.	
Syme, b. Gilbert	3
Dodge, c. and b. Kersley	21
Ronaldson, c. and b. Hosford	29
Stikeman, b. Beattie	8
Errington, c. Heywood, b. Beattie	44
W. Scott, b. Gilbert	0
Woodhouse, b. Gilbert	1
Sprague, l. b. w., b. Cammell	1
White, c. Gilbert, b. Cammell	4
Peters, b. Hosford	10
Love, not out	3
Extras	8
Total	132

Fall of Wickets...1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 10th.
First inning. 4 45 55 85 90 96 107 115 122 132—132

Umpires—Messrs. North and Tilley.
Scorers—Messrs. Draycon and Reid.
Time of game—Seven hours and fifteen minutes.

The Prospect Park Cricket Club will play a game of cricket with the Staten Island Cricket Club, at Staten Island, on Wednesday, July 14, inst.

ATHLETIC GAMES.

THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS—STERN WINS THE WALK—CURTIS THE 100 YARDS.

The New-Jersey Athletic

WASHINGTON IN CAMBRIDGE

DR. PEABODY'S ESTIMATE OF HIS PUBLIC SERVICES.

HIS ORGANIZING POWER—HIS SELF-DISCIPLINARY LIFE—THE GRANDEUR OF HIS FAME—VALUE OF THE COUNTRY'S EARLY GIANTS TO THE PRESENT GENERATION.

Following are the portions of Rev. Dr. Peabody's address at the Cambridge Centennial, which were of necessity omitted from THE TIMES report of Sunday. The whole address is so thoughtful and fitting to the spirit which now animates the country, and the estimate of Washington so candid and intelligent, that no part of it should be overlooked. Dr. Peabody continued:

The morning of the 3d of July witnessed on the Cambridge Common, and at every point of view in and upon the few surrounding houses, such a multitude of men, women, and children as had never been gathered there before, and perhaps has never since assembled till this very day. Never was the advent or presence of mortal man a more complete and transcendent triumph. Majestic grace and sweet benignity were blended in countenance and mien. He looked at once the hero, patriot, sage. With equal dignity and modesty he received the thunders of acclamation, in which every voice bore part. His first victory, the prestige of which forsook him not for a moment during the weary hours that followed, was already gained when under your ancient elm he drew his sword as Commander in Chief. He had conquered thousands of hearts, that remained true to him to their last throb. The wife of John Adams writes of his appearance at that moment: "Those lines of Dryden instantly occurred to me—

> 'Mark his majestic fabric! He's a temple
> Sacred by birth, and built by hands divine;
> His soul's the deity that lodges there,
> Nor is the pile unworthy of the God.'"

Never indeed can the temple have been more worthy of the tenant. He was forty-three years of age, in the prime of manly vigor and beauty, tall and commanding, symmetrical and graceful, unsurpassed as an accomplished equestrian, with the bearing and manners of a high-bred gentleman. His countenance—in later years, and in many of the portraits and engravings of him, fearfully distorted by one of the first rude essays of American manufacturing dentistry—still bore the perfect outlines which nature gave it, and betokened the solemn grandeur of soul, loftiness, gentleness, simplicity, benevolence, which dwelt within. Peale's portrait of him, taken a year or two earlier and engraved for the second volume of Irving's *Life of Washington*, fully identifies the enthusiastic admiration which welcomed his appearance here, and in subsequent years made his mere presence an irresistible power.

With characteristic promptness he lingered not to satisfy the eyes that feasted on him, but immediately made his inspection of the encampments scattered in a semicircle from Mill to Prospect Hill, sounded and reconnoitred the British troops from all available points of observation. On the British side he saw every token of military science, skillful engineering, and strict discipline; within the American lines, an aggregation rather than an army—bodies of raw, untrained militia, a sad deficiency of arms, accoutrements, and even uniforms, hastily rudely constructed works, extensive, too, beyond the capacity of the troops to maintain and defend them. Only among the Rhode Island regiments, under Gen. Greene, did he discover aught of military order, system, discipline, and subordination. The greater part of the forces consisted of Massachusetts men, and these were the most destitute. The commander's large-hearted sympathy did ample justice to their need and to their patriotism. "This unhappy and devoted province," he writes to the President of Congress, "has been so long in a state of anarchy, and the yoke has been laid so heavily on it, that greater allowances are to be made for troops raised under such circumstances. The deficiency of numbers, discipline, and stores can only lead to this conclusion, that their spirit has exceeded their strength."

How long Washington remained in the President's house cannot be ascertained—probably but a few days. The house, considerably smaller than it now is, was insufficient for the accommodation of his military family, and arrangements were early made for his removal to the Vassal house, now Mr. Longfellow's, which had been deserted by its Tory owner and occupied by the Marblehead troops. Here he resided till the following April.

I have described the acclamations of joy, trust, and hope that hailed our chieftain's arrival. With the shouts of the multitude ascended to heaven the last thanks of a Church militant. Col. Gardner—a member of the Provincial Congress, a man universally honored and beloved, a pillar in Church and State, one of the bravest officers at Bunker Hill—received his fatal wound at the head of his regiment, rallied strength to urge them to a valiant and vigorous resistance, lingered death-bound till the morning that gave the troops their leader and the country its father, and left the charge of a gallant officer's obsequies for the commander's first official duty.

We have the general order bearing date July 4, for the rendering of the usual military honors at the funeral of one who—so the document reads—"fought, bled and died in the cause of his country and mankind," words then first used, and which have become too trite for repetition, simply because they are in themselves beyond comparison, comprehensive, appropriate, majestic; worthy of the great heart that sought expression in them.

WASHINGTON'S PRIVATE LIFE IN CRMBRIDGE.

Washington's life here has left few records except those which belong to the history of the war and of the country. He lived generously, though frugally, receiving often at dinner his generals, the foremost personages in civil office and influence, delegates from the Continental Congress, and distinguished visitors to the camp. His own habits were almost abstemious; and when, according to the invariable custom of the time, a long session at table seemed inevitable, he left his guests in charge of some one of his staff more disposed than himself to convivial indulgence.

During the latter portion of his sojourn here his wife relieved him in part from the cares of the hospitality which she was admirably fitted to adorn. He generally attended worship at the church of the First Parish. I well remember the site of the square pew under the shadow of the massive pulpit which he was said to have statedly occupied; and the mention of it recalls to my recollection a couplet of a hymn written by Rev. Dr. Holmes and sung in the old church on the Fourth of July, fifty years ago, in which he describes the house of worship as the place

> "Where, in our country's darkest day,
> Her war-cind hero came to pray."

Once, perhaps oftener, service was performed in Christ Church, whose Rector and most of his leading parishioners had become exiles on political grounds.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of these nine months in Cambridge. Washington himself was impatient of the delay. But for the prudent counsels of the Generals who knew their men better than he could know them thus early, he would have made a direct assault on the British troops, and attempted to force their surrender or retreat, and it was here that he learned to wait, to curb his native impetuousness of temper, and to make discretion the truest satellite of valor.

Meanwhile, the army was constantly increasing in numbers, and was largely recruited from the Middle and Southern States, while in New-England, as the term of service for which enlistments had been made expired, the soldiers either re-enlisted or were replaced or more than replaced by men of equal zeal and courage. There were sufficiently frequent alarms and skirmishes to keep alive the practice of arms; while the long line of outposts, more or less exposed to sudden assault, demanded incessant vigilance, and formed a training school in strict discipline, prompt obedience, and those essential habits of camp life which the citizen soldier, however brave in battle, finds more uncongenial, harassing and burdensome.

The power of a single organizing mind was never more fully manifested than in the creation of a regular and disciplined army from the raw recruits, the materials heterogeneous to the last degree, to all appearance hopelessly incongruous, which now came under the commander's shaping hand. Confusion gave place to order; discord resolved itself into harmony; jarring counsels were reconciled; rivalries vanished, as every man found his abilities recognized, his fitting place and due honor accorded to him, and his services utilized to their utmost capacity.

Never in the history of military achievements was there a more signal triumph than in the termination of the siege of Boston. On the morning of the 5th of March when Gen. Howe saw the four strong redoubts which had risen while he slept, on Dorchester Heights, he exclaimed, "The rebels have done more work in one night than my whole Army could have done in one month." In the evening the British were secure within their lines, and counted on the speedy dispersion of the besieging Army. In the morning they saw surrender or flight as their only alternative. The siege was made complete and impregnable. But for the ships at anchor in the harbor the entire British Army would have been prisoners of war.

Thus closed the first act of the great drama; here, where we stand, initiated, matured, directed, borne on to its glorious and ever memorable issue. Ours, then, is more than a battle ground—a soil hallowed by those wise, stern, self-denying counsels, without which feats of arms were mere child's play—made sacred by the presence of such a constellation of patriots as can hardly ever, elsewhere upon earth, have collaborated on the destiny of a nation in its birth-throes—Putnam, Greene, Stark, Prescott, Ward, Read, and their illustrious associates; men who staked their all in the contest, and deemed death for their country but a nooler and more endearing life.

Enough of history. Let us now gather up, as we may, some few traits of the character of him on whom our central regard is fixed in these commemorative rites.

THE REAL WASHINGTON.

The Washington of the popular imagination, nay, of our gravest histories, is a mythical personage, such as never lived or could have lived among men. The figure is too much like that of the perfect goddess born from the brain of Jupiter. Washington undoubtedly grew as other men grow, was not exempt from human passions and infirmities, was shaped and trained by the Providence whose chosen instrument he was. It was his glory that he yielded to the plastic hand, obeyed the heavenly vision, followed without halting the guiding spirit. The evident coldness of the Virginia Delegates in Congress with regard to his appointment shows that up to that time, notwithstanding his early military experience, they had seen little in him to distinguish him from other respectable gentlemen of faultless lineage, fair estate, and emblemished reputation. But from the moment when he accepted the command of the Army he gave himself entirely and irrevocably to his country. Such singleness of purpose as his is the essence of genius, whose self-creating law is, "This one thing I do." From that moment no collateral interest turned him aside; no shadow of self crossed his path, no lower ambition came between him and his country's cause; he had no hope, no fear, but for the sacred trust devolved upon him. His disinterestedness gave him his clear and keen vision, his unswerving impartiality, his uncompromising rectitude, his power over other minds.

The self-seeking man sees double; and we learn from the highest authority that it is only when the eye is single that "the whole body is full of light." The secret of influence, also, lies here. The man who can be supposed to have personal ends in view, even though in his own mind they are but secondary, is always liable to be judged by them, and the good that is in him gains not half the confidence it deserves. But self-abnegation, when clearly recognized, wins not only respect, but deference; its opinions have the validity of absolute truth; its will the force of impersonal law. The professed philanthropists and reformers who have swarmed in the social history of the last half century furnish a manifold illustration of this principle. The few of them who have carried large numbers along with them and have moved the world have not been the greatest and most gifted among them, but those who have cared not, if the wheel would only turn, whether it raised them to fame or crushed them to powder. So men believed and trusted in Washington, not merely because he was a wise and prudent man, but because they knew him to be as utterly incapable of selfish aims and motives as the liberty whose cause he served.

I have spoken of a sort of mythical, superhuman grandeur, in which Washington has been enshrined in much of our popular speech and literature. I think that, on the other hand, there has been, in some quarters, a disposition to underrate him. For this there is ample reason, yet no ground. He seems the less because he was so great. A perfect sphere looks smaller than one of the same dimensions with a diversified surface. We measure eminences by depressions, the height of mountains by the chasms that yawn beneath them. Littleness of character gives prominence to what there is in it of greatness. The one virtue looms up with a fascinating grandeur from a life full of faults. The patriot who will not pay his debts or govern his passions often attracts more homage than if he led a sober and honest life. The single traits of erratic genius not unfrequently gain in splendor from their relief against a background of weaknesses and follies.

We might enumerate in Washington various traits of mind and character, either of which in equal measure suffice for the fame of a man who had little else that challenged approval. But what distinguishes Washington pre-eminently is that it is impossible to point out faults or deficiencies that marred his work, detracted from his reputation, dishonored his life. The most observed and best known man in the country for the eight years of the war and for the other eight of his Presidency, even jealousy and partisan rancor could find no pretense for the impeachment of his discretion and virtue. His biographers have seemed to revel in the narrative of some two or three occasions on which he was intensely angry, as if, like the vulnerable heel of Achilles, they were needed to show that their hero was still human.

But let it not be forgotten that this roundness of moral proportions, this utter lack of picturesque diversity in his character must have been the outcome of strenuous self-discipline. His almost unruffled calmness and serenity were the result, not of apathy, but of self-conquest. It was the fierce warfare and decisive victory within that made him the cynosure for all eyes, and won for him the homage of all hearts that loved their country. We know but little of the details of his private life for the first forty years or more. But even the reverence of posterity has not succeeded in wholly veiling from view the undoubted fact that he was by nature vehement, impulsive, headstrong, impatient, passionate—a man in whose blood the fiery courses might easily have run to riot, and stained their way with havoc. By far the greater honor is due to him who so held them under bit, rein and curb that masterly self-control under intensest provocation became his foremost characteristic—that disappointment, delay, defeat, even treachery, so seldom disturbed his equanimity, spread a cloud over his brow or drew from him a resentful or bitter word.

We admire, also, in him the even poise with which he bore his high command in war and in the counsels of the nation. In mien, manner, speech, intercourse, he was never beneath and never above his place. Dignity without haughtiness, firmness without obstinacy, condescension without stooping, gentleness without suppleness, stability without, quite familiarity, were blended in him as in hardly any other historical personage. No one who could claim his ear was repelled; yet to no one did he let himself down. He sought and received advice, gave its full weight and worth to honest dissent, yet never for a moment resigned the leader's staff. The more thoroughly we study this history of the war, the more manifest is it that on this one man more than on all besides depended its successful end. Congress lacked equally power and promptness; the State Legislatures were dilatory and often niggardly in provision for their troops; exposure and privation brought portions of the army to the very point of revolt and secession; cabals were raised in behalf of generals of more brilliant parts, and more boastful pretensions; success repeatedly hovered over his banner only to betray him in the issue; yet in every emergency he was none the less the tower of strength, or rather the guiding pillar of the nation by day and night, in cloud and fire. Hear, and hope never once forsook him, and his elastic courage sustained failing hearts and rekindled flickering hope.

His judgment of men, his keen insight into character, has also its prominent place among the sources of his power. In Arnold, indeed, and to some degree in Gates, he was deceived; but of the many in whom he reposed confidence it is hard to add to the list of those who betrayed his trust. He recognized instantly the signal merit of Greene, and employed him constantly in the most arduous and responsible service. Putnam, and the other brave and devoted but untrained Generals whom he found here on his arrival, lost nothing in his regard by their rusticity of garb and mien. Flickering, thus whom the annals of our State bear the name of no more ardent patriot or more honorable man, was successively his Secretary, Commissary General, and Quartermaster, and held in his Presidency, at one time or another, the chief place in almost every department of the public service. In Hamilton's very boyhood he discovered the man who eclipsed his own military fame by repairing the nation's shattered credit and establishing her financial safety and efficiency. He understood every man's capacity, and knew how to utilize it to the utmost. Rarest gift of all—he knew what he could not do, or what others could do better than himself; and he in no respect appears greater than in committing to the most secure and efficient agency the several portions of his military and civil responsibility, in accepting whatever service might redound to the public good, and in the unstinted recognition of such service.

THE GRANDEUR OF HIS FAME.

Time fails me, and so it would were my minutes hours, to complete the picture. Nor is there need; for lives there an American who owns not his primacy, in war, in peace, in command, in science, in uncorrupt integrity, in generous self-devotion, in loyalty to freedom, his country, and his God? Among the dead, the heroes and statesmen of all times and lands, his mighty shade rises pre-eminent, his name the watchword of liberty, right, and law, revered wherever freedom is sought or cherished, the tyrant's rebuke, the demagogue's shame, the patriot's synonym for untarnished fame and unfading glory.

This season of commemoration has its voices, not only of gratitude and gladness, but equally of admonition—it may be of reproach. Our nation owes its existence, its Constitution, its early union, stability, progress, and prosperity, under the Divine Providence, to the great, wise, and good men who built our ship of state, and stood at the helm in the straits and among the shoals and quicksands through which it sailed into the open sea. Where are now our Washingtons, Adamses, Hamiltons, Jays, Pickerings—the men whom a sovereign's ransom could not bribe, or a people's adulation beguile, or the lure of ambition dazzle and pervert? Nature cannot have grown ungrarily of her noble births, God of his best gifts. But where are they? Unset jewels, for the most part, and incapable of finding a setting under our present political regime.

Of what avail is it that we heap honors on the illustrious fathers of our Republic, if we are at no pains to seek for their successors, heirs of their talents and their virtues? Yet, were Washington now living—the very man of whose praise we are never weary—does any one suppose it possible for him to be chosen to the Chief Magistracy? Would he answer the questions, make the compromises, give the pledges, without which no national convention would nominate him? Could he creep through the tortuous mole-paths, through which men now crawl into place and grovel into power? Would he mortgage, expressly or tacitly, the vast patronage of Government for the price of his election?

We sometimes hear the cry, "Not men, but measures." But if there be any one lesson taught us by our early history, it is that men, not measures, created, saved, exalted our nation. Corrupt men vitiate, mean men debase, dishonest men pervert, incompetent men neutralize the best measures, if such measures be even possible, except as originated, directed, actualized by the best men. Our rowers have now brought us into waters where there are no soundings. It is impossible to know, in the absence of a definite standard of value, whether our national wealth is increasing or declining, whether we are on the ninth wave of towering prosperity, or on the eve of general bankruptcy.

It is an ominous fact that an immense proportion of individual wealth is public debt. Never was there so much need as now of the profoundest wisdom and integrity beyond bribe to crystallize our chaos, to disentangle the perplexities of our situation, to disenthrall our industries from legislation which protects by cramping and crippling, to retrench the spoils of office—enormous when not exceeding legal limits, unmeasured beyond them—and through the entire hierarchy of place and trust to establish honesty and competency, not partisan zeal and efficiency, as the essential qualifications.

There is a sad and disheartening element in the pomp and splendor, the lofty panegyric and fervent eulogy of these Centennial celebrations. It was once said in keen reproach by him who spoke as never man spoke, "Ye build the tombs of the prophets and garnish the sepulchres of the righteous." It is, in general, not the age which builds monuments that merits them. It is in looking back to a past better than the present that men say, "There were giants in those days." Reverence and gratitude for a worthy ancestry characterize, indeed, not unworthy descendants; praise and adulation of ancestors beyond reason or measure denote a degenerate posterity. Our fathers have done little for us, if their equals do not now fill their places. Unless their lineage be understood, their heritage is of little value.

Fellow-citizens, let us praise our fathers by becoming more worthy of them. Let this season of commemoration be a revival season of public and civic virtue. Let the blessed memories which we rejoice to keep ever green be enwreathed afresh with high resolve and earnest endeavor to transmit the liberty so dearly purchased to centuries yet to come. When another centennial rolls round let there be names identified with this, our country's second birthtime, that shall find fit place in the chaplet of honor which our children will weave. Some such names will be there—Lincoln, Andrew, the heroes of our civil conflict, the men whose prudent counsels and diplomatic skill in that crisis warded off worse perils than those of armed rebellion. Let these be reinforced by yet other names that shall be written indelibly on the pillars of our reconstructed Union. Fellow-citizens, heirs of renowned fathers, look to it that in your hands their trust be fulfilled, that the travail of their soul have the only recompense they sought.

THE NEW GUIKWAR OF BARODA.

The *Times of India* says: The new Guikwar of Baroda has been formally installed on the Gadee by Sir Richard Meade, amid royal salutes and general rejoicing. He is but ten years of age, and it will be therefore some years before the government of the State will be intrusted to him. Shortly after 8 o'clock in the morning of May 27, the procession formed at the Laharipoora Gate of the city, consisting of six elephants, on which were Sir Richard Meade, Mr. Richey, Capt. Jackson, and the other Residency officials. The streets were lined by troops, and opposite the palace were guards of honor, consisting of infantry, fusiliers, cavalry, and lancers. Sir Richard Meade received a salute of thirteen guns from the British and Guikwaree artillery. On entering the Durbar room, Sir Richard Meade placed Gopalrao on the Gadee, and in the name of the British Government installed and invested him as Maharajah of Baroda, changing his name to Syajirao, Mulharao's father's name. Sir Richard Meade then addressed the assembly in Hindustani, calling upon the Sirdars to support the new administration. He then took the new Maharajah behind the purdah, where Junnabai was, and there impressed upon him the serious nature of the duties attendant upon the new position. Junnabai directed thanks to be given to those British officers who had taken part in the proceedings, and invited all who wished to breakfast. The Pandrays, the Nawab, and all the leading Sirdars offered presents, which the young sovereign touched and accepted. Not the slightest disaffection was shown. All went off well. The usual durbaree ceremonies followed. Immediately after investiture, royal salutes were fired by both the Guikwaree and British guns, the former from the gold and silver guns, His Highness the Maharajah Holkar sent presents of costly apparel. On May 20 the Maharajah visited all the temples in the city, and afterward paid a ceremonial visit to Sir Richard Meade at the Residency. Salim, Yeshwantrao, and Nursoo, whose names were frequently before the public during the recent trial, have been sentenced to transportation for life. They will be deported to Aden, Moulmein, and Rangoon. The special correspondent of the *Times of India* at Baroda, writing on the 25th, says: "In making inquiries into the rights of the Khandesh claimants, the authorities found that a certain priest at Baroda ought to be in possession of a complete and correct genealogical table of the Guikwar family—an examination of which would settle beyond dispute the legitimacy or otherwise of the birth of Prataprao. Inquiries were set on foot, which resulted in the discovery of the wily Brahmin, who was induced very reluctantly to produce the important document, the existence of which, for reasons best known to himself, he had so long kept secret. As the Government expected, the table showed that Prataprao was a legitimate son of Pilajee. I am informed that the discovery of the Brahmin and the document is mainly due to the exertions of Mr. Prescott, of the Nassick Police."

COTTON STATES CONVENTION.

A congress representing the cotton-growing States of the Union will assemble at Raleigh, N. C., on the 13th of this month. Hon. D. E. Butler, of Georgia, is the President of the body, and all agricultural societies and State or co-operative Granges are invited to send delegates and take part in the proceedings. The leading question will be the production and transportation of cotton and other Southern products. Side or auxiliary matters of an interesting character will be brought up and discussed.

ACCIDENT TO AN ATLANTIC STEAMER.

The Allan Line steam-ship Corinthian, Capt. Menzies, which arrived in the Clyde on June 29, met with an accident on the passage from Montreal. She left that port on the 4th, and on the Banks of Newfoundland, on the 8th, in a thick fog, struck an iceberg. She lost her figurehead, bowsprit, and headrails, and had her stern twisted. The men were thrown from their berths, but no one was hurt.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

To-day, (Tuesday,) July 6.

By A. H. Huller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 75, on South Fifth avenue, (late Laurens street,) west side, 98 feet north of Houston street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Samuel T. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, on Horatio street, known as No. 99 on a map of the lands of Francis B. Cutting.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.8 by half the block, on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, north side, 181.8 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Superior Court foreclosure sale, William Brnorton, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 216.3 by 196 by 116 by 100 by 100 by 107.8, on Carr avenue, east side, 200.4 feet south of John street, extending through to Avenue A, together with one lot, 16.6 by 100 by 17 by 100 on Avenue A, east side, 150 feet south of Cedar street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to

THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

AN ELEGANTLY BUILT, PLANNED, AND located full size four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 48th st., just out of 5th av., for sale at a bargain. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$11,500. HOUSE, STABLE, AND LOT; size 40 feet, 100 by 105; house well furnished; gas, water, &c.; $4,000 cash, $2,500 in three months; $5,000 on first mortgage; plenty of shade; good location; ten minutes' from depot; better terms can be made. Address HOUSE, Lock Box No. 28, Sing Sing, N. Y.

NEAR WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—For sale or to let an excellent house with abundant water supply (aqueduct); six bedrooms and bath; good stable and carden; high ground; near depot. Call on J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th st., New-York. THEODORE AYERS, Morristown.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—UNINCUMBERED farms, all sizes, timbered lands, houses and lots, factories, mills, water power, &c.; distance from New-York about 100 miles, in a delightful section. Principals only address REAL ESTATE, Post Office Box No. 4,530.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.

ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x100. Inquire on premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN.—A DESIRABLE country residence for Summer or Winter; house large, nicely furnished, and containing modern improvements; fine stable, carriage-house, &c.; about four acres of land, handsomely laid out in garden and lawn, with quantities of choice fruit and berries of various kinds, and vegetable garden well arranged; rent low. Apply to S. EMBERSON, No. 639 6th av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A LADY OR GENTLEMAN OF GOOD address to take charge of the business part of a musical boarding school; unexceptionable references required, and $1,000 as security; this will be an excellent position for the right person. Address HAYDEN, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GROOM; HEIGHT under five feet six; weight about nine stone. Address, stating last or present place of service, C. H. A., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS BONDS

FOR INVESTMENT.

NEW-YORK CITY, 7s, due in 1900.
BROOKLYN CITY 7s, due in 1914.
ROCHESTER CITY 7s, due in 1905.
LONG ISLAND CITY 7s, due in 1896.
JERSEY CITY 7s, due in 1895.
ELIZABETH CITY 7s, due in 1877.
PASSAIC CITY (N. J.) 7s, due in 1885.
CINCINNATI 7-30s, due in 1903.
MISSOURI STATE 6s, due in 1894.

All of the above are FIRST-CLASS, and deserving of the attention of careful investors.

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DANIEL A. MORAN, No. 40 Wall st.

George Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business. RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

CHASE & ATKINS,

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NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT STATE MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FOR SALE BELOW PAR,

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY MUNICIPAL BONDS,

ALSO, OTHER AI INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.

INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

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N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty 23 years

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

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Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANKERS,

NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

OFFICE OF COMMITTEE OF REORGANIZATION,
NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY,
No. 96 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BOND-HOLDERS of the New-Jersey Midland Railway Company who have not received plan for the re-organization of said Company, will please send in their names without delay to this office. On receiving the same, the necessary papers will immediately be mailed to their address.

C. A. WORTENDYKE,
Chairman Committee of Reorganization.

DEFAULTED

RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

By the old established Stock and Bond House of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 West st., on TUESDAY, the 13th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M., of that day.

The transfer books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 12th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 14th of July next.

The transfer office will be reopened on Wednesday, July 14, 1875, and thereafter be continued at the general offices of the company, No. 212 Duane st., New-York.

By order of the board:

A. R. MACDONOUGH,
Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY CO.—The undersigned first mortgage bond-holders of this road, having noticed a plan of reorganization which does not meet our approval, desire a conference with our associate bond-holders who favor a reorganization upon such basis as will do justice to ourselves, and yet will not load the road with an indebtedness it cannot sustain. With these purposes in view, we invite a meeting of the bond-holders, to be held on WEDNESDAY, July 14 proximo, at 12 o'clock M., at Room No. 2, No. 152 Broadway, New-York. We also invite those interested to place themselves in communication with us by sending their names and addresses to either of the undersigned.

GEORGE WILLIAM BOYD, No. 152 Broadway.
SMITH ELY, Jr., No. 103 Gold st.
ISAAC SHELDON, Orange, N. J.
SETH D. MILLS, No. 21 Nassau st.
GEORGE W. POWERS, No. 8 West 50th st.
HENRY MARKS, No. 550 6th av.

And others.
June 26, 1875.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE outstanding circulating notes of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, (an incorporated bank,) will be redeemed at par on presentation at the New-York State National Bank in the City of Albany, N. Y., at any time within two years after the date of this notice; and all persons holding any of said circulating notes are hereby requested to present the same for redemption at said New-York State National Bank on or before the 20th day of May, 1877, on which day the time for the redemption of said circulating notes will expire, and the circulating notes not then having been presented shall cease to be a claim or lien upon the property or funds of said Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, as provided in chapter No. 585 laws of New-York, passed May 22, 1873.

By order of the Trustees.
my11law-6mT G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY. The undersigned will receive proposals until 12 o'clock on the 12th inst., at the office of the Consolidation Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway, for the sale of the whole or any part of $40,000 of said bonds for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the C. C. & I. Co., at this office.

JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
LOWELL HOLBROOK, } Trustees.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GILBERT ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ELECtion for Directors of the above mentioned company for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon.

E. F. BACON, Sec.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN WALL st. by investments of $212 in spreads on Erie, $10 or $108 pays proportionately; 100 shares of any stock bought on deposit of $300. Pamphlet free.

SIMPSON, DARRAGH & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 84 Broadway, corner Wall st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS, bought and sold by MAAR & CO., No. 45 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N E. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE, NO. 64 WALL ST.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after July 15, 1875; also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., payable at the same time.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, July 1, 1875.

A semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.

G. T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1875.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of six per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending July 1, 1875, payable on and after July 15, 1875.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER ROBBINS, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on their capital stock; also, an Extra Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent. Both payable on demand.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION COMPANY, No. 165 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1875.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

HANOVER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. is payable on and after July 1.

T. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN LANE,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA....WED., July 7 ALGERIA....WED., July 21
ABYSSINIA.WED. July 14 SCYTHIA....WED., July 28

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all ports of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand St., Jersey City, at 8 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1875. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN.....July 6, at 8 P. M.
WYOMING.....July 13, at 1:30 P. M.
IDAHO.....July 20, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....July 27, at noon.
NEVADA.....Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.....Aug. 10, at noon.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $85, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA, Capt SADLER.....Wed., July 14
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.....Wed., July 28
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 11
And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK.....THURSDAY, July 8, 9:30 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, July 10, 10 A.M. | Erin, July 24, 9 A. M.
Spain, July 17, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool or the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, July 10, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, July 17, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, July 24, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 31, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STERRAGE.—To and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast or Glasgow, $28, currency.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

NECKAR.....July 10 | DONAU.....July 24
MOSEL.....July 17 | MAIN.....July 31

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, LACHENEZ....SATURDAY, July 10
AMERIQUE, FOUCOLS.....SATURDAY July 24
PEREIRE, DANER.....SATURDAY, Aug. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100. Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, July 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. CREE-SAM, SATURDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. M. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, July 14, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

H. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 13 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA.....Wednesday, July 7
CHAMPION.....Saturday, July 10

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office or

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 South st. (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday July 7
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, July 13
CUBA.....Thursday, July 15

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, July 13

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 17 and Aug. 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga.; the favorite and well-known steamer EMMA OLIVER, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all rail routes to the South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads. First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
First-class to Savannah.....20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steamship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. Work, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier, No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall,

COLON.....July 15

connecting at all Central American and Pacific ports. From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC.....Aug. 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

GEORGIA, Capt. MORTON.....THURSDAY, July 8
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED.....TUESDAY, July 20

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Orsay, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

*ARBOTSFORD.....July 8 *KENILWORTH...July 29
OHIO.....July 15 PENNSYLVANIA....Aug. 5
ILLINOIS.....July 22 INDIANA.....Aug. 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broadst., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent.
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | J. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, July 10, at 10:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, July 24, at 9:30 A.M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100 gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

B. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAITI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:

ANDES.....July 10
ATLAS.....July 27

FOR HAITI and VENEZUELA:

ALPS.....July 14
CLARIBEL.....Aug. 3

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

COLOMBO.....Sat. July 10 RINDOO.....To follow
NAVARINO, to follow July 24 OTHELLO.....To follow

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 50 South st.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

BOLIVIA.....Sails Saturday, July 10, 11 A. M.
ELYSIA.....Saturday, July 17, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.

Steerage at lowest current rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Unlimited states passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

☞ WEDNESDAY, JULY 7,
☞ THURSDAY, JULY 8,
☞ SATURDAY, JULY 10,

and all race days.

JARRETT & PALMER'S superb palace steamer,

PLYMOUTH ROCK,

will leave for Sandy Hook, connecting with the New-Jersey Southern Railroad to the Race Course. Boat leaves Fall River Line Pier, foot of Murray st., North River, at 10 A. M.; foot of 23d st., North River, at 10:30; and Pier No. 8 North River at 11 o'clock. Returning, the boat will leave Sandy Hook on the arrival of the train that leaves the Race Course immediately at the termination of the last race.

TICKETS for the round trip to the Race Course, including boat and rail.....$1 75
TICKETS to Long Branch, via rail and boat and RETURN.....1 50
TICKETS (single) to LONG BRANCH or Race Course.....1 00
TICKETS to Sandy Hook and return by boat.....1 00

All the great musical attractions, including GILMORE'S BAND, MADRIGAL BOYS, SET OF CHURCH CHIMES, MOZART GLEE CLUB, &c. Refreshments at reasonable rates.

PLYMOUTH ROCK EXCURSIONS.

TWO SPLENDID TRIPS TO-DAY.

MORNING, TO SANDY HOOK, LONG BRANCH, and return. (Connects with New-Jersey Railroad at Sandy Hook for Long Branch.) Fare, (round trip,) $1 to Sandy Hook and return, $1; children half price. Leaves foot of 23d st., North River, at 8:30, and foot of Murray st., North River, at 9 o'clock; ample time allowed for surf bathing and the enjoyment of the many other attractions of the famous sea-side resort; Long Branch excursionists called for on the afternoon trip. AFTERNOON excursion to SANDY HOOK. Leaves foot of 23d st., North River, at 3 o'clock, and foot of Murray st., North River, at 3:30. Fare, (round trip,) $1; children half price.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. Pier No. 27 E.R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:45 and 11 A. M., 5 and 6:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

DAILY EXCURSIONS THROUGH THE charming scenery of the East River, Lower Sound, and Hempstead Harbor to Sea Cliff, Long Island.—The popular steamer THOS. P. WAY has been chartered for the season by the Sea Cliff Association, and will make two trips daily, Sundays excepted. Time, 90 minutes. Will leave pier foot of Grand st., East River, at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.; leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., (and Saturdays 7 P. M.,) touching at Whitestone on the 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips, and 33d st. on all trips.

The delightfully located Sea Cliff House, with accommodations for 700 guests, is now open, where sojourners are free from the pernicious influences common at fashionable watering-places, and yet enjoy all healthful land and water recreation and sport at very reasonable rates.

For hotel particulars address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island. Excursions, parties of Sunday-schools, church and temperance societies, for boat and grove address S. P. KITTLE, No. 203 Canal st., New-York.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF, GLEN COVE, AND GLENWOOD.

Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily. (Sundays excepted,) at 8:30 A. M., 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leaves Glenwood at 3:45, Sea Cliff 4, and Glen Cove 4:05 P. M., landing at 33d st.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA.—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURGH BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING, (with new boiler,) and others; barges Republic, Catskill, Baldwin, Gladstone, and Scottish Chief, Eaglewood, Oriental, Excelsior, Cold Spring, and Iona Island Groves to let. Office No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry; open evenings.

H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. Alice J. Jones, No. 100 West Fifty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of May, 1875. JANE McKENZIE, } Executrixes.
ALICE J. JONES, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOBBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Larned & Warren, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1875.

MARY A. HOBBS, Executrix.
f23-law6mT PETER H. BALLANTINE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT HAVEMEYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Henry O. Havemeyer, No. 98 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of March, 1875.

WILLIAM A. HAVEMEYER,
HENRY O. HAVEMEYER,
Administrators.

mh9-law6mT

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 45 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of February, 1875.

THOMAS H. COOPER, } Administrators.
CYRUS H. LOUTRELL, }
f9-law6mTu*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.

Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.
HARMER, HAYS & CO.,

IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Rifle, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. THE GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Railway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 9:30 A. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 2:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 3:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:55, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Both, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaquend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Readings, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 P. M.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD—SUMMER Arrangement—June 28, 1875—Depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

8:40 A. M. train, through to Elmira, stopping at New-Market, Bound Brook, Phillipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Towanda, and intermediate stations; also connects with trains for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

12:50 P. M. train, through to Tunkhannock, stopping at the principal intermediate stations. This train has connection also for Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M. train, through to Mauch Chunk, stopping at all intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. train, Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, and connects with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached to this train.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Night mail train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
R. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA VIA. LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train. From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.

WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

CHARLES P. McFADDIN, General Ticket Agent, Long Branch, N. J.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH DIVISION.—Until further notice, trains will be run as follows between NEW-YORK AND SOUTH AMBOY:

Leave New-York from foot of Liberty st., North River, at 6:05, 9 A. M., 3:30 P. M., stopping at Elizabethport, Elizabeth av., Bayway, East Rahway, Woodbridge, and Perth Amboy.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. F. RICKEN, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central DePot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFUMERY,

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

ESS. YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE—and SANCANTHUS. OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET POWDER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA.

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"The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK."

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Second Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for repairs to steam heating apparatus of Primary School No. 34.

GEORGE H. SEARS,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Second Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1875, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on said day, for repairs to steam heating apparatus of Primary School No. 7.

CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Ninth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by

THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

HOW INDEPENDENCE DAY WAS CELEBRATED.

PARADE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD — A FEEBLE "POW-WOW" BY THE TAMMANY SOCIETY—NUMEROUS ACCIDENTS FROM THE RECKLESS USE OF FIRE-ARMS—VARIOUS ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Much enthusiasm prevailed throughout the City yesterday, and the celebration of the anniversary of the nation's independence was joined in by all. The principal feature of the day was the parade of the First Division of the National Guard, commanded by Major Gen. Shaler, which took place at an early hour in the forenoon, and was witnessed by many thousands of the citizens. The usual celebration by the Tammany Society was held, but was poorly attended, and but few of the prominent members of the Democratic Party were present, beside the Orator of the Day, Hon. S. S. Cox. Central Park was visited by numbers of picnic and pleasure parties during the whole of the day, and immense crowds attended the promenade concert in the afternoon. All the public offices and the business houses throughout the City were closed, and the most prominent up-town stores were decorated with flags and bunting. Broadway, which was crowded with well-dressed persons during the greater part of the day, presented an unusually quiet appearance owing to the absence of the Broadway lines of stages, which for the first time since their establishment were not running on Independence Day. Many persons took advantage of the numerous excursion and picnic parties advertised, and left the City for a day's pleasuring at the sea-side or in the country. Apart from the parade of the military, the most noticeable feature in the City was the incessant discharge of fire-arms, and the explosion of paper-bombs and fire-crackers, and many accidents occurred from carelessness in their management. In the evening the pyrotechnic displays in the City Hall Park, Union and Tompkins squares and other public places, were largely attended. In Brooklyn the parade of the National Guard, picnics, and minature yacht races in Prospect Park formed the principal attractions. A large number of excursions were also advertised, and many of the citizens took advantage of the opportunities offered by them to visit the many pleasant places of resort in the vicinity. Many accidents arising out of the reckless use of gunpowder and fire-arms also occurred in that city, one little boy losing his life by the bursting of a toy cannon, and several persons being fatally wounded by pistol-balls fired by inexperienced parties. In New-Jersey the Fourth was enthusiastically celebrated throughout the State, orations, picnics, and excursions being the order of the day. Recklessness in the use of firearms and gunpowder also prevailed in that State.

THE MILITARY.

REVIEW OF THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD—STRENGTH OF THE VARIOUS REGIMENTS.

The annual review of the First Division, National Guard State of New-York, took place yesterday morning and proved to be altogether a creditable display of the citizen soldiers of the Metropolis. The different regiments, troops, and batteries began to assemble as early as 6 o'clock. The Separate Troop Cavalry formed on Fifth avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets; Third Brigade on West Twenty-second street, Battery B on West Twenty-first street, Washington Grey Cavalry on East Twenty-first street, First Brigade on West Twentieth street, Battery K on East Twentieth street, Second Brigade on West Nineteenth street. Everything being in readiness at 9 o'clock the head of the column moved down Fifth avenue and South Fifth avenue, through Canal street to Broadway, and thence to the reviewing point at Union Square. A raised platform, capable of seating about 500 people, had been erected immediately in front of the "cottage," admission to it being by tickets. A guard was detailed from Company B, Seventh Regiment, under command of Lieut. Earle, who maintained order within the inclosure, and kept clear a space for the Mayor and reviewing party. The stand was filled with spectators long before the arrival of the Mayor, the majority of the privileged ones being ladies. Shortly before 9:30 o'clock Mayor Wickham arrived bearing his staff of office, and took his position to receive the review. He was accompanied by President Lewis, of the Board of Aldermen, President Wales, of the Department of Docks, R. L. Stuart, Vincent King, Commissioner Stiner, of the Board of Excise, Assemblyman Jacob Hess, and Gen. Morris. At this time a dense crowd lined the street on each side, and along the line of march. At 9:40 the head of the division appeared marching easterly through Seventeenth street, and led by the division commander, Major Alexander Shaler, and staff. After saluting the Mayor, Gen. Shaler and staff wheeled to the right and took up a position on the right of the reviewing stand. The Separate Troop Cavalry, numbering thirty-six men, under command of Capt. Karl Klein, led the division. The troop presented a marked contrast to the ordinary ensemble of militia cavalry troops. The bearing of the men was good, and the command, which was divided into three companies, kept the alignments handsomely. This was followed by the Third Brigade, Gen. Varian commanding, which, by seniority of its commanding officer, had the right of line. The infantry was led by the Seventh Regiment, with a formation of ten companies of fourteen files front. Col. Emmons Clark was in command, and all of his field and staff were present. The marching of the regiment elicited murmurs of admiration. As soon as the regimental band had passed the reviewing stand it wheeled to the left, and took up a position opposite to the reviewing officer, and fell in behind the regiment after it had passed. This was done by each band in turn, and formed an agreeable part of the parade. Next came the Ninth Regiment, under Col. Hitchcock, with eight companies of twelve files front, and presenting a handsome appearance in their dark blue uniforms relieved by the white cross-belts and pants. The rear ranks of the last three companies however, marched very poorly, and suggested the idea of substitutes having been engaged for the occasion. They were followed by the Eighth Regiment with eight companies of ten files front, commanded by Col. Scott. The marching was good and alignments fair, but some of the files were given to undue levity. The Fifty-fifth Regiment, Col. Edward Gilon commanding, paraded six companies of twelve front, and brought up the rear of the Third Brigade. The marching was very good, and distances and alignments fair; the salutes, however, were very poor. Battery B, Artillery, Capt. John Keim commanding, followed with six brass 6-pounders and a similar number of ammunition-wagons. The *personnel* numbered about seventy-five. The Washington Grey Cavalry, under command of Capt. Baker, preceded the First Brigade, numbering twenty-four men and officers. It is only fair to say of this troop that a large number had been detailed as orderlies for the occasion, and this reduced the strength of the troop. The First Brigade was under command of Brig. Gen. Ward, accompanied by his staff. The Twelfth Regiment, Col. John Ward commanding, occupied the right of line. It mustered six companies of twelve files front, and the neat and tidy appearance of the men was the subject of general admiration. The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Cavanagh commanding, followed, parading seven companies of twelve files. The marching was in proper cadence, but the alignments were poor and the salutes given in a bungling manner. The Twenty-second Regiment paraded only six companies of sixteen files. Major McGrath was in command. The alignments and distances were well kept, but the step was too short, and the salutes very inferior. The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Vose commanding, mustered eight companies of twelve files front. The command looked very handsome in its bear-skin busbies, blue coats, and white pants. All the requirements of the review were complied with, and the regiment certainly took rank with the Seventh. The Seventy-ninth Regiment paraded eight companies of twelve files, under command of Col. Laing. The first six companies wore kilts, those in the rear wore the somore blue full dress uniform. The command marched very well, and presented a novel, though handsome appearance in its national costume. Battery K, Capt. Heuener, with six cannon, six caissons, and a *personnel* of about seventy-five men preceded the Second Brigade. Gen. Vilmar was in command of the Second Brigade, and paraded in that capacity for the first time with the division. His staff made but work with the salutes. Capt. Winant being the only one who gave it simultaneously with the commander. The brigade was led by the Eighty-fourth Regiment, under command of Major Charles C. Conkim, and was unequalized. The first three companies paraded twelve files; the two next companies were in single ranks with a frontage of twelve, and the last company paraded twelve files, and was followed by two ranks of file closers; The Fifth Regiment, Col. Spencer commanding, was next in order, with ten companies of thirteen and fourteen files. The marching was fair, but the alignments were very irregular, and the salutes were generally given according to the old tactics. The Ninety-third Regiment turned out eight companies of ten files, under command of Col. Stauf. The regiment looked well, taken as a unit, but the distances, alignments, step, and salutes were all badly done. The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Unbekant commanding, paraded ten companies of eight files. As this command wheeled into the square it hugged the northern side so close as to crowd the band very much, and necessitated a deployment of the regiment immediately opposite the reviewing stand. This movement spoiled the effect of the march, and materially disarranged the alignments. The Sixth Regiment, Col. Van Wyck commanding, brought up the rear at 10:30 A. M. It paraded only eight companies of eight files. The marching was very well performed, considering the present disorganized state of this command.

The American District Telegraph messengers paraded immediately behind the National Guard. They numbered about 200 boys, and were preceded by a band of twenty pieces, also composed of boys. Col. J. B. Cowan was in command, and after the review exercised the battalion in some of the simpler movements of the tactics without arms.

The veterans of the War of 1812, to the number of nineteen, were the guests of Adjt. J. Gould Warner at dinner at the Continental Hotel. Fifteen of their number have died during the past year.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment held a picnic at Bellevue Garden, foot of East Eighteenth street.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment celebrated the Fourth in Elm Park with a picnic and Scottish games. Over 5,000 persons visited the grounds during the afternoon.

TAMMANY CELEBRATION.

A SMALL GATHERING IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER — THE "LONG TALK" BY HON S. S. COX.

The national festival was celebrated by the Tammany Society with the customary gathering of Sachems and braves and the long and short "talks" of Democratic orators which have distinguished the character of such assemblages in past years. The members of the society met in the council chamber of the great Wigwam at 10:30 o'clock A.M., and, accompanied by the Marshals and Grand Sachem, Mr. Augustus Schell, proceeded to the large hall of the building where the proceedings proper were to take place. The platform was decorated with flowers and surrounded by emblems of the society and the national ensigns, and the various States of the Union were appropriately represented by their respective escutcheons, intertwined with flags and streamers. The hall was but sparsely filled, and the galleries were entirly unoccupied save by the band of the Seventh Regiment. The "long talk" was delivered by Hon. S. S. Cox, but the other addresses were of the most common and uninteresting character. Mr. Augustus Schell presided, and among those on the platform were John Kelly, William H. Quincey, Henry A. Gumbleton, Bernard Rielly, Samuel Dunlap, John E. Devlin, Hon. S. S. Cox, James E. Coulter, Alderman Lysaght, Alderman Reilly, F. B. Spinola, Delano C. Calvin, Gen. J. J. Burnett, J. Fairfax McLaughlin, Willirm A. Boyd, James Daly, &c. In a brief speech the Chairman opened the proceedings. He said: "Brothers and Gentlemen: The Society of Tammany, in accordance with its usages, meets this day around its council fires, on the ninety-ninth anniversary of American independence, to listen to the words of wisdom which shall be spoken by those in whose judgment and experience they have confidence. The future is portentous of good. Already the Democracy of this State have spoken, and our sister States from every part of the Union are preparing to put an end to the misrule and profligacy of the Republican Administration. The society greets you and welcomes you to its wigwam."

These introductory remarks were followed by the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Brother McLaughlin, and the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by a glee club, in the chorus of which the society and the audience generally joined.

REMARKS OF HON. S. S. COX.

Hon. S. S. Cox was then introduced by the Chairman and addressed the meeting on home rule. Home rule, in his opinion, was the great panacea for all the ills under which our local government labors. Talking of liberty, he asked: Is liberty only a poetic fable, a beautiful but cold marble, vitalized by some political Pygmalion? Is it, as Mr. Bryant writes, "A fair young girl with light and delicate limbs and wavy tresses?" Or is it the bearded man, one mailed hand upholding the shield which protects order, and the other wielding the magisterial sword which, though "scarred with tokens of old wars," makes happiness secure? All fair properties depend upon this rough champion. Welcome is the fruit, liberty the flower; and home rule, like the orange tree, bears both fruit and flower at the same time!

Again he said: Home rule is the fountain of peace and the pillow of rest from the cares of life. As it degenerates in discipline it takes hold on hell, but as it approaches perfection we draw nearer unto paradise. There are some of you who do not know it yet in either aspect. Young men, there is a relation too tender to be debated to patriotic music. You must learn to woo it by moonlight, with the lute and the madrigal. Then home rule may become not merely the expression of a father's restraint or a mother's love. It will not reca l merely the sister's sweetness or the brother's trust. Young men—Tammany braves, you have seen how many years your Grand Sachem [Mr. Schell] has lost, and how much he has improved lately. Go thou and be like unto him! Get married! Study home in its enchanting allurements, and the "rule" imposed will be like garlands of flowers. Do not become too enamored of it! Do not seek it after the Mormon method; for then the state of matrimony is quite up to the radical standard of other jarring States. Who is not better for parental advice and government? It would not hurt some even if they gave more heed to their mothers-in-law. We act upon this principle because it remits domestic concerns where there is the most coexistent interest; and although the rules of the family may not always be applied to city, State, and nation, yet the analogue is applicable.

Referring to school systems, Mr. Cox said he was opposed to centralization and in favor of the local authority having control of the school interests, which should not be at the option or will of remote communities. In municipal affairs he was, of course, for home rule in its fullest sense. Home rule had raised our population to what it is, and had it, in its honesty, been continued along with fair Federal policies as to elections, State independence in North and South, Customs dues and currency, New-York would not now be groaning under diverted trade, shrinking values, less assessments, weak exports, despoiled commerce, and paralyzed industries. If the car of progress has been delayed or stopped; if the tide of emigration has turned to Europe; if the burdens which have made life less tolerable here have been increased, it is owing to the departure by Federal and State Administrations from home rule.

Mr. Cox expressed himself as opposed to giving the Police force any authority in election matters save the preservation of the peace; and it should not, he said, be a political body. He would give the Mayor power to remove City officers without the concurrence of the Governor, and he would hold the dominant party responsible for the government of the City.

Speaking of the sumptuary laws he said: We have waxed fat and must be cared for. Well, because a man is fat is that any reason why a lean man or any other man should make plans for his house or enter into his house and control it? By the same rule, let fat people look after the lean kind! Let us compel the thin to a healthier diet, and by the regimen of the Lambert and Falstaff school roll large layers of lard over their abdominal muscles! This will, of course, produce unity and harmony, and our homes will be happy. There are men without health or goodness, who would rule us in dietetics and morals. There are men who would analyze our stomach by legislation. It would be wise, in view of a complete Maine law and Massachusetts constabulary, to have the duodenum, œsophagus, and capillary ducts of our people subject to a Congressional or State chemical laboratory. Somebody last Congress proposed a Congressional commission on intemperance. The next thing somebody some day will inquire as to our mode of sleeping and our tones in snoring. If men interfere with the freedom of the gullet, they may after a while get at our clothes or hair. Is it not as much the business of the State to inquire into and make penalties for a man who wears a swallow-tail or short hair. If swallow-tails are a sign of degenerate politics, let us Tammany braves go in our shirt-sleeves, or we may have sumptuary laws for the toilet. Some are getting bald-headed! What of them? Nor can we always wear our clothes to suit even legitimate "Home Rule"—to wit, the wife. And yet the liberty of eating, drinking, wearing clothes and hair pretty much as we choose is quite a precious relic of Home Rule. What is the lesson from these excesses of power? Simply, settle certain things for yourself! No outside interference. No calling on a mythical Hercules for help at every rut.

Mr. Cox next referred to the question of wages, and said that it was for the Democracy to give to, and receive from, the toilers of the City proper and honest support. Continuing he said: It on a question of wages there should be differences of opinion; or if by discussion, the true relations of wages to employment are developed; or if by the collision of interests, or even the appeals of demagogues, a renewed interest is aroused in the fate and future of those who live from day to day on their hard earnings, something of good will have been educed. Time and again have I called attention with figures and facts to the causes of high rents, food, clothing, and all the necessaries of life, through reckless and selfish taxes and tariffs—State, Federal, and Municipal. Time and again have I warned of these sad days for the artisan and laborer. Out of the debate will come relief. But, as a principle of Democracy, let me say that no permanent relief will come by too much leaning upon Government or too much intermeddling by Government with labor. It is the curse of our time, this grasping of the rich. We do not so much need the aid of Government. It is the poor, if any, who ought to receive the care of Government; but, alas, the uniform experience is that it is the poor too often who are sworn by over-legislation and intermeddling. Let the party storm stir even this old Tammany oak. It may only root it deeper in the popular heart; and if it be rotten in its heart, it will go the City and State a service by a "wind-fall."

Mr. Cox next had a fling at the Federal Administration, and warned his hearers against a division on minor points. In conclusion he said: "Can we live much longer under anti-home rules, which destroy all these safeguards? One little round of freedom, one wakeful day of liberty, a holy hour at the old altar, is worth a 'cycle of Cathay.' As you approach the old altar, as you, the 'sons of liberty,' men of the Columbian Order, observe the throes and birth of the new generation, it cannot be possible for your minds to prognosticate or believe that a dynasty of hate, profligacy, pillage, and despotism should under any 'circumstances' be able to reinstate itself for another or other terms. It is impossible for this nation of thus to make sport of its holiest traditions and hopes. Our loving fears that kindle hope—an undistinguishable throng of political memories and aspirations—all point to a not distant time and a nearer rule, when the people will copy the spirit of their sires, and by arousing the old spirit become wiser in policy and more patriotic in action. Gentlemen for this nation of spoliation, usurpation, hate, and haughtiness have had a long rule. It has not been Home Rule. Our homes have repudiated it. But the race is not all run. We had a severe race last year: it seems easier now, but the stress of the race is often in the finish. Some one—an Irishman, I think, by the bull—has said of horses that some are endowed with inexhaustible courage and will struggle on long after they are completely beaten, while others, who cannot win easily, are disheartened and renounce the struggle before it is begun. Our opponents are in neither category. Trust no future, unless your old Democratic courage is in it. Trust no Radical defeat of last year to disencarfen them from another struggle. Hail and hurrah, for the homestretch, for Home Rule! The Radical party has written its wrongs in brass. The blind can feel them. The ruined States South show its excesses. Barely escaping at last from a Force bill that would have driven their last vestige of free rule from their homes, they are still not altogether free. The Legislature can be dethroned by the sword at the order of an unimpeached President and Cabinet; if ballots can be manipulated by rapacious adventurers; if white perjury can be added to black fraud and go unwhipped; if, as Mr. B. H. Hill said, 'a sovereign State can be sentenced from the chain-gang by a Wanamaker telegram,' then let us whisper with bated breath the great Declaration! Let the centennial year be palled in black! It will be no year of jubilee to the enfranchised South, or for the burdened North."

Communications expressive of sympathy with the purposes of the society were received from Reverdy Johnson, James D. Porter, Governor of Tennessee; Peter M. Dox, ex-Member of Congress, Alabama; B. B. Douglass, Member of Congress elect, Virginia; H. B. Wright, ex-Member of Congress, Wilkesbarre; Z. B. Vance, ex-Governor of North Carolina; James Phelps, Member of Congress, Connecticut; Senator Francis Kernan; Gov. Ingersoll, of Connecticut; W. W. Warren, Member of Congress, Boston; Fernando Wood, and others.

An ode written expressly for the occasion to the air of "The Red, White, and Blue," was sung by the glee club, and speeches were delivered by Delano C. Calvin, William A. Boyd, and William A. Robinson, and J. W. Knox, of Maryland.

The proceedings terminated by singing the anthem "My country 'tis of thee." After the adjournment a banquet was partaken of in the basement of the building by the members of the society and invited guests.

EXCURSIONS YESTERDAY.

In addition to the various public celebrations of yesterday's anniversary in the City, numerous excursion parties were organized for pleasant trips up the Hudson, to Rockaway, Long Island, Staten Island, and other points of scenic beauty and popular resort. In nearly every instance fine bands accompanied the guests and enlivened the trips with choice selections from various popular operas and national airs. In some cases the trips were so arranged as to enable the excursionists, after enjoying a day of pleasure and an agreeable sail, to return to the City sufficiently early to witness the fine public pyrotechnic displays. Among the many large excursions the following were some of the most prominent:

Besides going to the Long Branch races, the steamer Plymouth Rock, under Commodore Tooker, yesterday made two grand holiday excursions to Sandy Hook and the Atlantic Ocean—one in the morning and one in the afternoon—accompanied by Gilmore's full brass band, and the Madrigal Boys, the Mozart Glee Club, the chime of eight bells being rung at various intervals during the trips.... The handsome steamer Long Branch also made an enjoyable excursion trip to Newburg, stopping at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall, the trip being enlivened by appropriate national airs discoursed by Chave's military band....The fine and commodious steamer Bristol, of the Fall River Line, made a delightful excursion up the Hudson to various points of scenic beauty, the guests being agreeably entertained by Hall's Boston brass and string band. The steamers William Cook, Americus, and Neversink all made special excursion trips to Rockaway Beach. The large steamer General Sedgwick, leaving Fulton Ferry at 8:30 A. M., made a pleasant family excursion trip to Sea Cliff, Glen Cove, and Glenwood landing at College Point and Whitestone. The Sunnyside, of the Albany and Troy Line, made a grand excursion up the Hudson to Newburg, stopping at Iona Island, West Point, and Cornwall. During the trip music for dancing was furnished by a full band. The Thomas P. Way made a trip to Sea Cliff and return, and had a new and handsome steamer C. H. Northam made a select and thoroughly enjoyable excursion to New-Haven Bay. Two excursions to Keyport were also made by the steamer Matteawan. A trip around Staten Island was made by the Chrystenah, starting at 10:30 A. M. Excursions to Fort Lee, Pleasant Valley, and Shady Side were also made by the steamboats Hunter, Valley, Fort Lee, and Alexis. The City of Hartford, leaving Harlem at 9:05, made a fine excursion up the Hudson to Iona Island, where the guests landed and enjoyed a two-hours' picnic, returning to the City in time to witness the displays of fire-works. The Fort Lee, Harlem, Highlands, and High Bridge boats made their customary trips during the day, and the steamer Seawanhaka made a trip to Glen Cove, Sea Cliff, Glenwood, Roslyn, and other points of interest on the Long Island shore, returning to the City at about 6 in the evening.

IN CENTRAL PARK.

If there was but a scant attendance in Central Park on Sunday, it was crowded yesterday. It seemed the pleasantest place of all in which to get away from the fulminations of the national holiday, and accordingly all day long the people poured into it. The arrivals were most numerous in the afternoon about the time fixed for the commencement of the musical programme. There could be no more orderly and well-regulated crowd. It was vast indeed as to its proportions, but most moderate as to the methods of its enjoyment. All the pleasant recreations which make the Park such an agreeable resort were in full swing. The boats were on the lake, youngsters of objective activity tilted in the Carrousel, the dairy and the Casino furnished their timely refreshments, and happy picnicking parties sought out all the sequestered spots and made merry under broad shade trees. As 4 o'clock approached a pretty steady flow set in movement in the direction of the music pavilion. All the seats were taken early and were held with admirable persistence, at least such of them as did not become exposed to the fierce glare of the sunshine. The crowd around the music-stand must have numbered many thousands. It extended a long way toward the southern end of the Mall, out upon the Terrace, and laterally in proportionate dimensions. Mr. Dodworth had prepared a very fine programme, which was excellently interpreted. In honor of the occasion, the national element figured in it strongly. A national medley, arranged by Mr. Dodworth, opened it, and the finale consisted of national airs. These, of course, included Yankee Doodle. But the programme was otherwise well chosen. There were two *morceaux* from Verdi, a selection from "Ernani," and the "Miserere" scena; Rossini furnished a part song from "La Carita;" and there were two contributions from Strauss, including the ever popular "Blue Danube" waltz. When the music was finished and the crowds were ready to leave the Park to participate in the other enjoyments which the City afforded in the evening, it must have been with the consciousness of a day well spent.

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

The New-York State Society of the Cincinnati gathered yesterday first as a Standing Committee on business, next in annual meeting for the election of officers, and, finally, in social gathering at Delmonico's. Vice President William S. Popham, aged eighty-two, occupied the chair at the several meetings. The stated committee, at from 11 to 1 o'clock, settled the business of the year and was ready to report to the general meeting at the Society Library rooms at the hour named. At this latter meeting prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Hutton, and the report of the Treasurer was read, showing that the funds of the society, invested and bearing interest, amount to $20,500 par value. Harry N. Morris, Alexander Hammond, Dixon G. Hughes, and W. J. Hoppin were elected members of the society. The following named gentlemen were then elected officers for the ensuing year:

President, Hon. Hamilton Fish; Vice President, William S. Popham; Secretary, Rev. Marinus Willett; Treasurer, Alexander Hamilton, Jr.; Assistant Treasurer, Herbert G. Torrey; Chaplain, Rev. Mancius S. Hutton, D. D.; Physician, Alexander Clinton, M. D.

Standing Committee.—Pierre Van Cortlandt, Thomas W. Chrystie, William H. Crosby, John F. Gray, M. D., John Schuyler, Walton W. Evans, John Cochrane, Edward W. Tapp.

The business concluded, the company formed in processional order and marched up Fifth avenue to Delmonico's, headed by Dr. John Schuyler, who carried the flag which the society has marched under ever since its organization. When a collation had been partaken of, toasts were offered to the President of the United States, the memory of Washington, the Governor of New-York, Hon. Hamilton Fish, and the French officers of the Army and Navy who were original members of the Cincinnati. Responses were made briefly by Mr. Hamilton, by the new members, by John Cochrane Ridgely Schott, and others. After thanks were voted to the venerable Vice President, and a resolution passed to endeavor to secure a representation at the Centennial, the society adjourned.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

At sunrise yesterday a salute of a hundred guns, fired from the plaza at Fort Green, announced that the ninety-ninth anniversary of the Republic's birthday had dawned. During the night a dropping fire had been kept up, but after the morning salute peace and comfort, for those who were unfortunately obliged to stay in the city, fled. In some neighborhoods there was added to the usual infliction produced by a constant firing of cannon, guns, and pistols and exploding of fire-crackers, a dismal ringing of bells. The feature of the day was the parade of the Fifth Brigade under command of Col. Berger. At 8 o'clock A. M. the military formed on Clinton avenue, with the right resting on Myrtle avenue. The soldiers presented a fine appearance and were loudly cheered as they marched over the route already published in THE TIMES. At Cumberland street and Willoughby avenue they were received by the Mayor and Common Council from a stand erected for the purpose. While the Fourteenth Regiment was passing the reviewing stand Col. McLeer's horse slipped on the pavement and fell. The Colonel's leg was caught between the horse and the ground and was badly bruised. Col. McLeer was, however, able to join his regiment before the parade was dismissed. A more than usually fine display of flags and bunting was made on the public and private buildings. In the evening large crowds gathered at Fort Green Plaza, at Broadway, near Bushwick avenue, at Union avenue and North Seventh street, and at the lots bounded by Sixth and Seventh avenues and Tenth and Eleventh streets, South Brooklyn, to witness the pyrotechnic exhibitions provided by the municipal authorities. Prospect Park was thronged with visitors all day. The concert given by the Twenty-third Regiment Band from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon was listened to by nearly 20,000 people. The enjoyment of the day was marred by the many unfortunate accidents from the reckless use of fire-arms.

THE DAY IN NEW JERSEY.

The national birth-day was observed with unusual spirit throughout the State of New-Jersey. Business was generally suspended. In Jersey City the only parade was by a company of the Fourth Regiment, who escorted the Hudson County Caledonian Club to the Schuetzen Park, on Union Hill, where their annual games took place. In Hoboken the Ninth Regiment paraded, and there was a procession in Newark. There was a large number of excursions from all the larger cities, and in the evening exhibitions of fire-works. The citizens of East Orange assembled in the National Hall, corner of Grove and Main streets where Rev. William D. Hedden delivered an address and national airs were sung. A large number of citizens assembled in Morristown to take part in the formal opening of "Washington's Head-quarters." An oration was delivered by Secretary Robeson and addresses by ex-Gov. Randolph and other distinguished citizens.

The citizens of Ocean Grove, N.J., joined by many of Asbury Park, celebrated the national birth-day at Ocean Grove. M. Dr. E. H. Stokes, President of the village association, was the local orator elected, and was followed by Col. T. B. Thorpe, of New-York. After the addresses were ended, Gen. Grant, who rode up from Long Branch to attend the meeting, was for mally presented to the audience. The day closed with boat races on the lake, and a magnificent display of fire-works in the evening.

THE DAY ON STATEN ISLAND.

The celebration yesterday was quite general throughout Richmond County. The church bells and chimes were rung at early morn. American flags were displayed from the Sailors' Snug Harbor at New-Brighton, the Seaman's Retreat at Stapleton, the new yacht club-house, all the public institutions, and many private residences. The yachts and pilot-boats off the club-house were gayly decorated with colors from stem to stern. The boats of all the ferry lines were crowded during the day. Social gatherings were held in most of the public and private groves about the island.

THE CELEBRATION IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The citizens of Chappaqua, Mount Kisco, and Katonah were more than usually demonstrative in their patriotism yesterday. At Mount Kisco the exercises were commenced with the Star Spangled Banner by Husted's Brigade Band, of Peekskill. The assemblage was called to order by Hon. Eliot C. Cowdin, on whose motion Hon. William H. Leonard took the chair, and Rev. J. W. Ackerley, Pastor of the Metnodist Episcopal Church, offered up an appropriate prayer. Judge Leonard delivered a brief address, and the Declaration of Independence was read by William P. Fiero, Esq., of Chappaqua. Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Secretary of State, delivered the oration of the day.

THE FIREWORKS.

A large crowd assembled last evening to see the pyrotechnic display in front of the City Hall, which came off punctually at 8 o'clock, as advertised. Much enthusiasm was manifested, although the exhibition was not so good as in former years, there being no large piece, and the music furnished for the occasion exceptionally poor. There were also displays in Union and Tompkins Squares, and at Mount Morris Park, and other public places in the City, which were attended by large numbers of persons.

AT THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The day was celeorated with the customary dinners and fire-work exhibitions by the inmates of the different institutions under the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. At the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, in addition to a sumptuous dinner, strawberries, ice-cream, and confectionery were distributed among the patients. At Bellevue Hospital, the inmates were treated to an excellent dinner in the afternoon, furnished by Warden O'Rourke. In the evening they were present at an exhibition of fire-works, with which they appeared to be much pleased. At the other institutions the day was celebrated in the usual manner.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

ACCIDENTS IN THIS CITY FROM THE RECKLESS USE OF FIRE-ARMS, &C.

Frederick Knochan, aged eighteen, of No. 125 West Twenty-fifth street, shot himself in the thigh with a revolver yesterday.

John Sanders, aged fourteen, of Ninety-second street and Fourth avenue, shot himself through the hand with a pistol at Eighty-second street and Third avenue. He was taken to the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital.

Bridget O'Brien, aged fifty, of No. 29 Greenwich street, was struck in the hip by a large wad from a cannon fired by Charles Denniston, and was seriously injured. Denniston was arrested.

Yesterday morning, while John P. Shaffer, aged fourteen, and a number of other boys, were firing pistols at a mark in the yard of their residence, No. 223 Avenue A, a ball from Shaffer's pistol struck a bottle containing a quantity of powder, which exploded. The fragments of the bottle struck Shaffer on the right leg and arm, causing several painful wounds. Henry Gromback, aged twelve, who was standing near by, had his right hand severely lacerated and his face injured, and his brother Charles, aged seven, was also badly burned about the face with the powder. Henry was sent to Bellevue. The other lads were attended by Dr. Maclay.

Thomas Brannon, aged twelve, of No. 37 Sullivan street, had his right hand badly shattered while playing with a cannon in Watts street. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Ann Smith, of Sixty-seventh street and Eighth avenue, was accidently shot in the arm by Louisa Lubin at Sixty-seventh street and Boulevard. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Conrad Gagel, aged thirteen, of No. 56 Gouverneur street, had his right thumb and the fourth finger of his right hand blown off by the explosion of powder in a bottle.

Lewis Davidson, aged sixteen, of No. 163 Hudson street, was seriously injured about the eyes by an explosion of powder at the corner of Laight and Hudson streets. He was taken to Park Hospital.

Martin Cantor, aged seventeen, of No. 404 Greenwich street, had the forefinger of his left hand blown off by the explosion of a pistol. He was taken to Park Hospital.

Paul Speck, aged fourteen, of No. 126 Broome street, was badly injured about the face by the bursting of a small cannon.

John Nally, aged sixteen, of No. 11 Jay street, had the fore-finger of his right hand shattered by the explosion of a pistol. Sent to Park Hospital.

Cæsar Bianci, aged fourteen, of No. 25 Wooster street, was accidentally shot in the breast by a lad who was playing with a pistol.

Henry Weinberg, aged thirteen, and his brother Isaac, aged seven, of No. 312 East Eighty-fourth street, had their hands badly burned by the explosion of some powder.

Emil Grisner, aged fourteen, of No. 272 Mercer street, had his left hand shattered by the explosion of fire-works.

Jane Kyles, Jane Lahey, Ellen Lahey, and Michael Kinsla, while sitting on the stoop in front of their residence, were wounded about the arms and body by a charge of buckshot fired from a pistol by a boy named John Williams, of No. 410 West Forty-first street.

William Green, aged six, of No. 33 Ridge street, was severely burned about the neck by fire-crackers.

James Ryan, aged fifteen, of Eleventh avenue and Thirtieth street, and John Smith, aged fourteen, of No. 370 West Eleventh street, were both shot in the right knee by Owen Kettle, of No. 175 Bank street, who was firing a pistol in the yard of his residence. Kettle was arrested.

Charles Kiegeldorf, aged fourteen, of No. 512 East Twe fth street, blew off his left thumb and forefinger with a pistol. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Frank Gordon, 11 years old, of No. 206 Eighth avenue, was slightly injured yesterday evening by the premature discharge of a pistol.

John Brady, aged 18, of No. 231 East Thirty-fifth street, had his right hand shattered to pieces by the bursting of a cannon which he was firing off in front of his residence.

Thomas Curley, aged 18 years, of No. 63 Mulberry street was shot in the right hand and severely wounded while firing a pistol last night.

John Donnelly, aged fourteen, had his right hand badly shattered by the bursting of a pistol which he was firing off in front of his residence, No. 94 Perry street.

Alexander Odell, aged eleven years, was shot in the leg and dangerously injured, while firing off a cannon in front of his residence, No. 235 East Fifty-eighth street.

Elizabeth Rourke, aged twenty-two, of No. 50 Sheriff street, was struck in the right leg by a fire-cracker last night and badly injured.

Mary McDevitt, aged forty-two, of No. 312 West Forty-fourth street, was shot in the forehead and slightly injured, by an unknown person, at Forty-third street and Eighth avenue, last night.

While witnessing the display of fireworks at Mount Morris square last night, Michael Hohanasian, of No. 47 West street, was struck in the left eye with a rocket and badly injured.

Lizzie Samson, aged twenty-seven years, of No. 107 Madison street, was severely burned about the head and breast by the explosion of a can of gunpowder in front of her residence yesterday morning.

Nora Hadigan, aged forty-five, of No. 5 Clinton street, was accidentally shot in the ankle and severely wounded by Ellen Tenor of No. 5 Clinton street.

John Cunningham, aged fifteen, of No. 18 Mott street, shot himself in the left hand last evening; wound severe.

William P. Belluon, aged forty-seven, of Bowery and Bayard street, was severely burned by the explosion of a Roman candle which he was carrying through Catherine street.

ACCIDENTS IN BROOKLYN.

Charles Schneider discharged a navy revolver loaded with ball in Leonard street yesterday. The bullet struck Charles Stromeyer in the right lung, inflicting a fatal wound. Stromeyer was taken to his residence, at No. 52 Leonard street, where he was attended by Dr. Loewenstein. Schneider was arrested. The shooting was accidental.

Louis Hager, of No. 150 Huron street, while sitting in front of his residence was accidentally shot in the right breast by a boy named Blasius Metz, of No. 55 Huron street. The bullet entered the right lung, and the doctors think he cannot recover. Metz was arrested.

A boy named James McMahon, of No. 93 Clay street, shot himself through the right hand while discharging a pistol. He was taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon Walter McGovern, aged sixteen years, of No. 418 Baltic street, shot himself in the right hand. His injuries are of a slight nature.

A powder-flask exploded in the hand of a boy named Swancey, of No. 17 Fulton street, at the corner of Atlantic and Brooklyn avenues. His face and hands were severely burned. A playmate put a lighted fuse to the powder-flask while Swancey held it. A similar accident occurred to a boy named George Kerr, of No. 3 McDougal street. His face and hands were also badly burned.

About 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon Lotham Demilt, aged eighteen, while leaning out of the window of his residence at No. 118 Fort Green place, was shot from the street in the hip and seriously injured by some unknown person.

William Daly, aged fifteen years, residing at No. 19 Bolivar street, accidentally shot himself in the breast with a pistol. He was taken to the City Hospital, where the wound was pronounced serious. There is but small chance of his recovery.

Patrick Smith, of No. 312 Lorimer street, was shot in the right arm by some unknown person. He was attended by Dr. Reed, and taken home by his friends. The wound is not serious.

A pair of unlucky twins, residing at No. 186 Navy street, aged thirteen, and named respectively Thomas and Edward Fitzpatrick, were seriously burned about the hands and face by the explosion of a package of powder with which they were playing.

Louis Goldey, aged nineteen, was arrested for shooting Henry Bingel, aged sixteen, in Atlantic avenue. The ball passed through Bingel's right arm and lodged in his side. The wounded boy was taken to his home at No. 31 Dean street, and attended by Dr. Barney. The shooting is said to have been accidental. The wounds are of a serious nature.

A pistol exploded in the hands of Daniel Murphy, aged sixteen, of Furman place, yesterday morning, and blew off two of the fingers of his left hand.

William Crotsley, aged seventeen, of No. 88 Court street, shot himself through the left hand with a pistol loaded with ball, which he was in the act of discharging in front of his residence. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

Zebediah Chadbourn, aged eleven years, of No. 807 Broadway, was badly burned about the face by the premature discharge of a toy cannon.

Alfred Painting, aged fourteen,